THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,288—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1888.

THACKER & CO., LD.

BOOKS. STATIONERY.
MATHEMATICAL AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS,
TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS,
DESPATCH BOXES, GAMES, ALBUMS, ETC.
Opposite the University Tower, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. M. L. BUTLER	4184	800	W. D. Worcester.	27th Apr.
** ASSAM	3838	500	G. W. F. Browne.	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3031	560	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3031	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back viâ Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
May 4th, and 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 23rd 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. RALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	1st August.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain [illegible] TICKETS to LONDON and BACK [illegible] Genoa or Naples, AT [illegible]

[illegible] ayahs are charged [illegible] clusive of food. In [illegible] pent. extra will be [illegible]

[illegible] ORE AND [illegible]

[illegible] 1888. [illegible] 1888.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO THE [illegible]

ORION .....G. Mattiazzi.. 3,300 550 [illegible] April.
ELEKTRA .....P. Mersa ..... 4,200 600 [illegible] May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 830	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

[illegible] STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, [illegible] SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1888.
MELPOMENE	[illegible] Salusa			11th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	C. Alexander	on 25th Apl. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

"DAMASCUS."—This magnificent new steamer belonging to the ABERDEEN LINE will leave BOMBAY for LONDON DIRECT, on or about the 8th May. The steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess, and is provided with every comfort for passengers. Fitted throughout with electric light. Intending passengers can inspect the vessel, which is anchored in the stream. A milch cow carried on board.

"AUSTRALASIAN."—The sister-ship of the above will also sail for London on or about 20th May, and passages will be available after arrival in Bombay on or about 22nd April.

Both these steamers, it is expected, will make the passage to London in not more than 22 days, the record of previous voyages.

For particulars as to passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

S.S. "HORN HEAD" arrived from London via Kurrachee, 19th April, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for my countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor Capt. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in respect must be adjusted before the goods are moved from the Landing sheds. After removal from the Landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.

JOHN M. HEYN,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th April, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th April, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MARMAGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s.s. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave the same ports, at same hours, on SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO First Class Rs. 15 0
Do. Second Class ,, 7 8
Do. Deck without diet ,, 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is designed to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.
For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited.

WINE MERCHANTS.

LIGHT WINES AND REFRESHING BEVERAGES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

BEFORE PURCHASING elsewhere a trial is solicited, as each of the BRANDS which we offer has been carefully selected after repeated trials, and we are confident [illegible] value cannot be obtained in the [illegible] dency.

[illegible] AILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SPECIALITIES.

CLARETS.

[illegible] UNER—A special importa- [illegible] ly recommended, really [illegible] of good body, fine Bou- [illegible] te price.....
...per dozen Quarts 12 0

[illegible] SPECIAL BRAND—A Wine [illegible] pecially selected for us, fully fermented, highly agreeable, and fit for the table at breakfast or dinner. No Wine can be compared to this for delicacy and body at the price we quote ...per dozen Quarts 12 0

ITALIAN—VINODA TAVOLO, a good Dinner Wine, light and agreeable, and used at good tables in Italy...
...per dozen Quarts 14 8

CHIANTI—of Barone Ricasoli, first quality, can be strongly recommended to invalids.....
...per dozen Quarts 18 0

STILL WHITE WINES.

GERMAN—LAUBENHEIMER—one of the best cheap Wines produced in any country .....per dozen Quarts 19 0

ITALIAN—CAPRI G SCALA—a delicious wine .. ..per dozen Quarts 18 0

VERMOUTH CINZANO—a refreshing wine with Tonic properties.....per dozen Quarts 18 0

AUSTRALIAN—HOCK—pure natural Wine, unsurpassed in value.....
...per dozen Quarts 20 0

FRENCH—CHABLIS—possessing good body and bouquet .....per dozen Quarts 22 0

BARSAC—light with fine character..... ..... per dozen Quarts 22 8

SAUTERNE—of full body and mellow flavour... per dozen Quarts 29 8

SPARKLING WHITE WINE.

SAUMUR—A genuine dry Sparkling Wine—makes an exhilarating and pleasant "Cup".....
... per dozen Quarts 26 0

PHILLIPS'

"IMPERIAL" FRUIT SYRUPS

ARE MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGES POSSESSING ALL THE PIQUANCY OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, but perfectly FREE FROM ALCOHOL,

And they relieve in a decidedly gratifying manner THIRST or DEPRESSION, those named are now available and only need to be tried to receive the APPROBATION of all and being INEXPENSIVE are within the reach of every one.

Absinth,	Maraschino,
Apple Punch	Noyeau,
Blackberry,	Orange Bitters,
Black Currant,	Orleans Plum,
Chartreuse,	Pine Apple,
Elderette,	Punch,
Gingerale,	Raspberry,
Ginger Brandy,	Red Currant,
Hops,	Scotch Toddy,
Lemon,	Shrub,
Lime Juice,	Spiced Ale,
Limetta,	Strawberry,

Tangerine Orange.

Single Bottle, Re. 1-4.
Per dozen Assorted, Rs. 13-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited.

Temple House, Camp. and Bhoodwar Peth City. POONA.	Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort and Byculla Bridge. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance; postage extra.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India, and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

	Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
St. JULIEN MEDOC—Light, with good flavour	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine	11 4	6 4
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Of high character and flavour	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice	35 0	18 8

HOCKS & MOSELLES.

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet and delicate softness to the palate.

STILL WINES.	Bot. Rs. a.	½ bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM—A light dinner Wine	18 8	10 8
GEISENHEIM—Good flavour and body	22 0	12 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)—Of great fragrance	28 0	
HOCKHEIM—A very agreeable dinner Wine	26 0	14 0
NIERSTEIN—Very soft	29 0	15 8
LIEBFRUMILCH—Very fine and full bodied	35 0	18 8
JOHANNISBERG—The perfection of Hocks	45 0	24 0

SPARKLING WINES.	Bot. Rs. a.	½ bottles. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR HOCK—Delicate flavour and bouquet	39 0	21 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN—The very finest Wine of its kind	46 0	24 8
FINE MOSELLE—Fine, full flavour	34 0	18 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE—Very fragrant	38 0	21 0
FINEST NONPAREIL—Very rich, delicious bouquet	46 0	25 0

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality, and moderate in price.

BURGUNDIES.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHABLIS—A favourite white dinner Wine	20 0	11 0
BEAUNE—A fine red full-bodied Wine	20 0	11 0
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma	25 0	13 8
POMMARD—Of fine character	23 0	12 8
CHAMBERTIN—This is an exquisite Wine	33 0	17 0
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY—Of the very finest character	41 0	23 0

SAUTERNES.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
BARSAC—A good, light, refreshing Wine	21 0	11 8
SAUTERNE, SUPERIOR—Fine mellow flavour with good aroma	24 0	13 8
SAUTERNE, HAUT—Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	33 0	17 8

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HELMETS!

GENTS' AND LADIES'.

"FOR ALL OCCASIONS."

HELMETS!!

THE IMPROVED CONSOLIDATED BODY.
Perfectly Ventilated, very Light, and a thorough Protection.
From Rs. 10 to 20.

SUPERIOR TERAI HATS.

From Rs. 10-8.

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c. BOMBAY.

FERRINTOSH.

Be careful in purchasing the above named most-noted whisky, to see that it has the particular arrangement of Labels, and bears the well known name of the Importers.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
London Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis; also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream, Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Shrinkless, Rs. 7-8 each.
Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR TEA MIXTURES

OF UTMOST PURITY AND OF UNSURPASSABLE QUALITY.

FROM COLONEL HAWES,
AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN TEA ESTATES.
In 1 lb. Zinc Boxes.

	Rs. as.
COMBINATION TEA	1-6 per lb.
EUREKA TEA	1-2 ,,
IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE	1-0 ,,
BREAKFAST ,,	0-12 ,,
HOUSEHOLD ,,	0-10 ,,

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS well-known blend of well-matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskeys in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing Customers' attention to their late importations of this well-known and much-appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well-merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH

(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)
Rs. 17-0 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 21-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR GAMES.

BOLTON and Co. have just unpacked a very large selection of Indoor and Outdoor Games.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF GAMES,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, Ceylon, until Noon, the 15th August next, for the purchase of the Screw COMPOSITE, SCHOONER RIGGED STEAMER "SERENDIB," built to order of the Government of Ceylon in London, in 1871, by Messrs. Money Wigram, of first-class materials, under special Survey. The following are the steamers dimensions: length 165' 7," beam 22 4, depth of hold 13,' gross tonnage 405 tons, and register tonnage 250 tons. The engines are by Messrs. Penn, of 100 H. P. nominal; of horizontal trunk, surface condensing description. The steams 8 to 9 knots, carries coal in bunkers for 6 days supply, and about 150 tons of cargo on a craft of 12 feet, and has first-class cabin accommodation for 15 passengers. Has lower beams in fore and afterhold, and a platform deck laid. Is well found in stores and spare machinery. Hull and Machinery in good order. Boiler, 6 years old.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to J. Dounan, Master Attendant of Fort of Colombo, Ceylon.

G. T. M. O'BRIEN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 5th April, 1888.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL CHEAP WATCHES.

WHY pay Rs. 8 and As. 8 for an American notion when you can get

A REAL KEYLESS WATCH
with white enamel dial at
Rs. 8—ONLY—Rs. 8.

This Watch is supplied in good case with spare Mainspring and spare Glass with ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE, at

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, or POONA.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

"INDIAN ENGINEERING:"
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL.
Edited by PAT. DOYLE, C. E.
The recognised organ of the Profession.
Circulated throughout India.
Regular issue 1,200 COPIES PER WEEK.
LISTS OPEN TO INSPECTION.
Address; SPENCE'S HOTEL, CALCUTTA.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo in two volumes. Cloth boards, Re 1 postage, 2 annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPITTELER'S INDIAN SODA ASH.

I HAVE APPOINTED Mr. HERMANN C. REINHOLD, of Agra, Agents of the Cawnpore Soda Works, SOLE LICENSEE for my patents No. 120 of 1887, and all applications for sub-licenses should be addressed to him. Any person infringing the patent in any way will be prosecuted, and informers rewarded.

Ad. SPITTELER.

Gwalior, April, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that all CONTRACTS which will be taken from 1st April, 1888, by Mr. PALLONJEE RUTTONJEE CONTRACTOR, will be in his own name and for his sole benefit, and that no one else will have any share or interest in the Profit or Loss, which may arise out of such contracts from 1st April, 1888.—Dated this 19th day of April, 1888.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for
Mr. Pallonjee, Ruttonjee Contractor.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the RATE-PAYERS and RESIDENTS of BOMBAY will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5-30 p.m., to hear an address from Mr. N. G. CHANDAVARKAR, who is a candidate for the vacancy caused in the Municipal Corporation by the resignation of Dr. Peterson.

The Hon'ble Mr. Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta has kindly consented to preside.

D. GOSTLING,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Hon. Secretaries,
Bombay Rate-payers' and Residents' Association.

Bombay, 21st April, 1889.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, for the Second Half of 1887 will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, on MONDAY, the 30th April, 1888, at 30-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Mazagon Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st April, 1888.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOPIKABAI, widow of GUJANAND MOROBA, and BINDOOBHUT VINAYEKRAO, have respectively contracted TO SELL the following respective properties. All that piece of Freehold Salt Batty ground, called Mingootmandice, situate on the west side of Delisle Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, near the Parel Station of the B. B. & C. I. R. Company, registered under Collector's old No. 650, 671 684, 686, 689, New No. 12830 A and 12863, old Survey No. none, New Survey No. 1-2748, and by the Collector of Assessment under G. ward No. 1,043 (A), Street No. 48 A, containing by admeasurement 16,634 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Raoji Pandurang, on the south by the property of Ramchandra Dwarkaji, on the west by the property of Luxmon Hurji, and on the north by the public passage known as Dhoorland, which said land or ground is now in the occupation of Luxmon Bhendey, tenant of the said Gopikabai, widow, and all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Delisle Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards, and bounded on the East by the property of Rowji Pandurang, on the West partly by the property of Tapidas Varajdas, and partly by the property of Sorabji Jamsedji, on the north by the public road, and on the south by the property of Gopikabai, and forming part of the property hereinbefore described. All persons having any claim to or upon the said properties or either of them or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.—Dated this 21st day of April, 1888.

THAKERDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NARAYEN ANUNDRAO, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RAGHUNATH NARAYEN, the eldest son of the said deceased ..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-eight and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 19th day of April, 1888.
RAGHUNATH NARAYEN,
Petitioner in person.

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a judgment of the High Court of Justice (England), made in an Action of CONNORS and STRUTT v. THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES and OUDE ICE COMPANY, Limited, with the approbation of Mr. Justice Kay. By Tender to be sent in to Edward Lionel Alexander Clarke, Chief Clerk, Mr. Justice Kay's Chambers, Royal Courts of Justice, London, England, on or before the 30th day of June, 1888, THREE ICE FACTORIES, the property of the abovementioned Company, with the Ice Engines (by Siddeley and Mackey), machinery, plant, and appliances, and the land, buildings, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate respectively at Lucknow, Allahabad, and Agra in the North-West Provinces of India. The property at Lucknow consists of Factory and appurtenances and of Ice plant of the nominal capacity of ten tons per diem in two machines of five tons each held on Lease from the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow as President of the Local Agency Department for an unlimited period at a rent of Rs. 21, annas 2 for the first 25 years, from the 1st April, 1880, after which period the rent is to be equitably adjusted. The property at Allahabad consists of freehold factory buildings and Ice plant of the nominal capacity of ten tons per diem in one machine. The property at Agra consists of a Factory and appurtenances with two Ice Machines of the nominal capacity of five tons each per diem held under lease expiring at the end of April, 1893, at a rent of Rs. 35 per month.

The Factories will be delivered up as going concerns as from the 1st April, 1888, with all materials, plant, and stores which may be found thereon at the time of delivery. Every Tender must state for which Factory or Factories it is made or if for the three Factories together, and every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the proposed purchase money, or such deposit may (in India) be in Government paper endorsed in blank.

Facilities for inspecting the various Factories will be afforded intending purchasers on their making application to the Manager in India, P. C. Rubie, Esq., at the Lucknow Factory.

Further particulars and conditions with forms of Tender annexed may be obtained on application to the Manager in India abovementioned and of Messrs. G. H. K. and G. A. Fisher, 24, Essex Street, Strand, London, the Solicitors to the Plaintiffs, and of Messrs. Trinders and Co, 47, Cornhill, London, Solicitors to the above Company.—Dated this 28th March, 1888.

E. LIONEL CLARKE,
Chief Clerk.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE-LINED,

WROUGHT-IRON ENAMELLED WARE.

Plates, 7 inches	... Rs.	9	0	per dozen
Do. 8 „	... „	10	8	„
Do. 9½ „	... „	12	0	„
Soup Plates	... „	14	0	„
Hot Water Plates	... „	3	0	each
Meat Dishes, 12 inches	... „	1	12	„
Do. 14 „	... „	2	4	„
Do. 16 „	... „	3	0	„
Do. 18 „	... „	4	0	„
Baking Dishes, 9 „	... „	1	4	„
Do. 11 „	... „	1	12	„
Do. 12 „	... „	2	4	„
Do. 14 „	... „	3	0	„
Egg Cups	... „	0	8	„
Soup Tureens and Covers	... „	4	8	„
Sauce Bowls	... „	2	8	„
Curry Dishes	... „	4	8	„
Teapots	... „	3	12	„
Sugar Basins	... „	1	8	„
Butter Dishes	... „	2	8	„
Milk Jugs (1 pint)	... „	2	4	„
Do. (2 pints)	... „	2	12	„
Tumblers, Re. 1, 1-4 and	... „	1	8	„
Tea Cups and Saucers	... „	18	0	per dozen
Coffee do do.	... „	15	0	„
Toilet Sets (large size), consisting of Jug, Basin, Soap, and Brush Dishes	... „	14	0	per set.
Do. do. (small size)	... „	12	0	„

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY NEAR THE GRANT ROAD BRIDGE.

By order of the mortgagee Witteba Ballajee Koottay, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Dewoobai, widow of Ranoojee Shidojee Anahallay, Shewram Ranoojee and Gunput Ranoojee Anahally, in pursuance of power of sale given in the said Indenture of Mortgage, dated 3rd November 1885, and further charge, dated 2nd November, 1886. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, of 1888, sale commencing at 4 p. p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras freehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Grant Road, No. 414, and containing by admeasurement 417 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector, of Municipality under Nos. 420, 422, 424, and ward No. 2,428, and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 11, new No. 13,485, and new survey No. 7,369 and bounded on the east and south by the property of Khundoojee Renoojee Patell, on the west partly by the property of Mahomedaly Nooroodin, and partly by the property of the said Khundoojee Ranoojee Patell, and on the north by the Public Road called Grant Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of most valuable and handsome collection of real oilpaintings by eminent artists, set in magnificent gold frames.

On the date to be mentioned hereafter, Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises in Medow Street, opposite the Co-operative Stores—

A small consignment of rare and most valuable oil-paintings set in handsome gold frames, consisting of sea and landscapes views, by eminent artists.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the date of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Few pieces 18-carat Gold Calendar half hunting Chronometers, showing day of the week, month and date, and phases of the moon, price Rs. 300.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
at the undersigned office.
"SINGER"

System SEWING MACHINES by leading makers, Scidle and Naumann, Puff.
Wertheim, Bear and Remple and Bistol, of Germany.
For Illustrated price list apply to

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

AUCTION SALE.
VALUABLE LAND AT MATHERAN.

Rare Opportunity: No such other plot available.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.—

A piece of land plot No. 5, containing 4 acres and 2 goontas, situate on the West Road leading to Chowk Point, bounded on one side by the property of Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., and on the other by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I. It is entirely open on the west side, and commands a charming view of the Parbut Hill, Fort. The land is calculated to hold 2 large bungalows, which can be built facing the delightful scenery. It has excellent approaches, and is in convenient proximity to Water, Bazar, Post Office, &c. The annual ground-rent payable to Government is Rs. 20-8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ grey dhoties.
7 cases prints
2 „ white sarees.
5 „ grey sarees,
2 „ grey dhotie fents.
1 bale containing 23 shabracks or saddle cloth.
5 cases, each 100 lb scarlet color in ½ lb tins.
10 cases Eau de cologne.
1 Light and neat English built second hand buggy, by Silk and Son, of Long Acre.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light and strong mail phaeton in good order.
1 strong and light dog-cart.
1 new English-built buggy on Cee-springs.
1 stud bred mare Happy Eliza, safe conveyance across country, regularly hunted this season, ridden by both master and whip, beautiful fencer, excellent hack, and is said to have been in harness.
1 second hand landau, by Kesterton, of Long Acre.
The property of a gentleman going home.
1 light and handsome English-built mail phaeton by Taylor, London, in perfect order.
1 handsome Perth-shaped four-wheeled self-driving open carriage, a splendid lady's carriage for a pair of ponies.
1 self-driving park pheaton by Kesterton.
1 dog-cart, with a brown waler horse and harness.
1 boat shaped open carriage, with Bay horse and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (first-floor), the handsome, carved and plain, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, dining, writing, dressing and washhand tables, open carved pier and round tables, davenports, conversation coushes, cushions and easychairs, dumbwaiter, book and hat stands, iron bedstead, mirror door wardrobes, clothes press, chest of drawer, Cambay carpets, a walnut-wood cottage pianoforte by Robert Cooke, a set of dinner service lamps, &c.

The property is now on view.

VALUABLE LIBRARY OF LAW AND OTHER BOOKS FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

The valuable library, consisting of several hundreds of law and other books, the property of C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A collection of valuable books relating to history and antiquities, the property of a gentleman changing his residence. Also a number of law and other books belonging to another gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

SALE of valuable landed property, on D'Lisle Road, at Parell, near the Curry Road Station.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Sha Luckumsey Nepoo and Peerbhoy Goolam Hoosein, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Cowasjee Manockjee Khuradee, the undermentioned landed property viz:—

All that piece of Foras land or ground, situate at Parell D'Lisle Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,452 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the west by the public road, called D'Lisle Road, on the east by the property of Sumboojee Mulloojee, on the north by the property of Rustomjee Ardaseer, and on the south by the public road, called Curry Road, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 662, and new No. 12,615, and new Survey No. 2670.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of G. W. FOWLER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF SHARES IN PEARSE & Co. LD.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms if not previously disposed of by private contract.

50 fully paid up shares in Pearse & Co. Ld., the property of a gentleman going home.

VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND AT LOWER COLABA, FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the directors of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 4 p.m.—

A piece of ground, containing by admeasurement 370 square yards or thereabouts, and situated at Lower Colaba, in the corner of the Colaba Causeway and Thomas Street, and bounded on the east by the property of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, on the west by the Colaba Road, on the north by the property of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and on the south by the said Thomas Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 5th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Anstey Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished, blackwood, teakwood and satinwood Robert pattern household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, an English-built light double-seated brougham by Silk & Son, one Bareilly cart nearly lined and recently done up, one handsome light miniature brougham, one handsome fast silver grey Arab horse quiet in harness and six years old, brass mounted single harness by Grant & Son, gentleman and lady's saddles complete in good order, rich table ornaments, handsome two and four light Hink's hanging lamps, real China and Satsuma flower vases and jars, real Persian carpets, &c, the property of C. M. CURSETJEE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1888.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the informatoin of theprevious week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5. postage, 4 annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF BURNT AND WET AND DAMAGED COTTON.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., at the premises of the Scott Cotton Press (near the Gun Carriage Factory), Colaba, on account of the underwriters—

A quantity of loose damaged and wet and burnt cotton.

SALE OF valuable Landed Properties of Juggonnath Sunkersett's Estate, of Poona, Mahableshwar and Matheran:—

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd day of May, 1888, respectively, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay Time), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction in three lots, respectively, at their sale Rooms, No. 4, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the Estate of Jugonnath Sunkersett and Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, the following valuable properties, subject to the following particulars and conditions of sale, *viz*:—

PARTICULARS.

LOT 1.

On TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1888, at 3 p.m.:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the double storeyed Bungalow and outhouses erected thereon, and the garden thereto attached, situate in Veital Peth, in the city of Poona, commonly called or known as "Sunkersett's House," containing by admeasurement (5,992) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 387, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north partly by Ramgerbai Udaisings math, and partly by the property of Hiradass Gosavi, on the east by Chapperbands and Mumins Quarters, on the south by a road leading to Ghorpade's Peit, and on the west by a road, leading from Adithwar Peit, to Sunkersett road.

LOT 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1888, at 3 p.m.:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the Bungalow and outhouses thereon erected, situate at Malcolm Peth at Mahableshwar, commonly called or known as the "Stone Jug" or "Stone House," containing 3 acres and 22 poles, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north, east, and south by public roads; and on the west by Albanca or the Ripon Hotel.

LOT 3.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1888, at 3 p.m.:—

All that piece or parcel of Land with the Bungalows, out buildings and premises thereon, known as "Red Lands," situate at Matheran, in the district of Thana, containing by admeasurement (10) acres and (5) goontas, be the same little more or less, and described and particularly denoted as No. 11, on a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Thana.

The above properties will be sold, subject to certain particulars and conditions of sale, for which application can be made (10) days previously to the sale to the vendor's solicitors, Messrs CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, of No. 1 Green Street, Bombay to Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, of No. 19, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

A good Barouche and pair of bay Arabs with two sets of harness complete. The turn-out Rs. 1,300. also semi-grand Piano by Kapp, in first-rate order, Rs. 550.

C. F. Hammerless gun 12 bore, by Lang, of Cockspur Street, very little used, with solid leather case, cost £50. Price Rs. 350.

Also single-barrelled Rifle 500 bore, for deer shooting, Swinburne's patent sighted by Lang, cost £18. Price Rs. 135.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22rd April, 1888.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Waterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

Head Office for India,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DEPOTS AT
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

EUCALYPTUS BOILER FLUID.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of after several trials with other fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Co., Limited.

To
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents,
Downie's Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in carriage. Single, Rs. 25; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers
Pocket Levels	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	Cartridge Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Cameras, Lenses, Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co. LD., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR { ELLIOTT BROS, W. F. STANLEY, T. H. STEWARD, } LONDON.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... „ 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... „ 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... „ 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves .. „ 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... „ 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... „ 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... „ 1,250

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CLOCKS, RED AND BLACK MARBLE, mounted in real Bronze, tinted three shades. Beautiful MEXICAN ONYX, mounted in real Bronze, tinted in three shades,

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With pair vases to match,
Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 cash.

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Clocks, striking, Rs. 117 cash and Rs. 144 cash
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Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Stee and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

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Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NOTICES.

"SURGEON-GENERAL MOORE MEMORIAL FUND."

SUBSCRIBERS to the above are requested TO PAY in their Subscriptions to the Secretary, Bank of Bombay.

J. GALLAGHER,
Hony. Secy., Sub-Committee.

Bombay, 12th April, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the execution of PETTY REPAIRS WORKS in the Bombay Defence Division, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the under-signed.
2. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., and must be accompanied by Rs. 50, earnest money.
3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. G. SPILSBURY, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defence Office, Middle Colaba, 17th April, 1888.

THE GUZERAT COLLEGE BOARD require the SERVICES of a GRADUATE of an English or Indian University, as a PROFESSOR, on a salary of Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem. He will be required to teach History, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, and partly English. Applications to be forwarded to the President of the Guzerat College Committee, Ahmedabad, to reach him not later than 15th of May, 1888.

G. B. REID,
Collector and President, Guzerat College Committee.

WANTED, AGENTS in the MOFFUSIL for The IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. and The IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the share and interest of Mr. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO HARDIKAR, in our firm CEASED and DETERMINED on and from THIS DAY.—Dated 1st April, 1888.

RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.

With reference to the above the undersigned, who is now the SOLE OWNER of the said firm of RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., will on and from the above date, continue to carry on the business thereof in the same name.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DOOBASH.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH (INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names shall appear on the Register, on the 19th instant, at the Company's office, No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુલજી સનસની કુંo.
i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS and COMPANY,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1888.

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An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

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MESSRS. GANZ & Co., L... ORDER of MERIT at the ... for the excellence of their ... that occasion.

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A fresh batch of neat and best quality double and single HARNESSES, also Lady's and Gentleman's riding BRIDLES.

A fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

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Best white Doeskin-seated Lady's SADDLE, complete, with improved balance strap and Victoria iron. And best double Bridle complete.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES.

A pair of well matched CHESTNUT WALER MARES, very fast in harness, the property ... gentleman proceeding to England.

A handsome GREY ARAB HORSE, 15 han... a very good saddle horse, and fast in harness.

A handsome BAY WALER COB, very quiet to ride, and up to weight.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
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DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Distribution of Prizes, Sir Jamsetjee Zarthosti Madressa, 4-30 p.m.
Band, R. V. E. Corps, Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Professor Chhatre's Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th :—Imperator (s), from Trieste.. On the 21st ;—Kestie (s), from Batoum ; Preston (s), Suez ; Pioton (s), Aden ; Morrow (Barque), Liverpool. Yesterday :—Umballa (s), from Calcutta ; Hindoo (s), Gulch Mandvie ; Daniel Fenny (Ship), New York ; Pauley (Barque), Mauritius and Peshawur (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 21st :—Bangalore (s), for Aden and Jedda ; Dunbar (s), Genoa, &c. ; Busheer (s), Marmagoa, &c. ; Burbudda, (s), Negapatam ; and Bisagno (s), China. Yesterday :—Angerton (s), for Antwerp ; and Reota (s), Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Dago left the dock on the 21st instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Bolleau entered and the s.s. Khiva left the dock on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s.s. Avoca will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day, at 3 p.m., instead of at 1 p.m. (noon), as previously advertised.

AN ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE.—We have been requested to announce that Mr. Munguldas Tapidas has contributed a sum of Rs. 51 to the Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy Kapol Mirashrir Fund, in commemoration of the anniversary of his father's death.

FIRST BOMBAY LANCERS.—The 3rd Squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers, consisting of 2 officers, 100 men, 60 followers, 83 horses and 25 ponies, arrived in Poona by two special trains, at 9-40 and 10-30 a.m. yesterday, from Madras. After halting for a few hours in tents near the railway station, the troops left in the evening by two special trains for Deesa.

PROFESSOR CHATRE'S CIRCUS.—Professor Chatre still continues to attract large numbers every night. The circus is most popular with the natives, who delight in the tricks of the clowns and the feats of the acrobats, while admiring the well trained horses so ably managed by Mr. Chatre, a countryman of theirs. Mr. Chatre will remain in Bombay for the rest of the week, and is worth visiting.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held on Saturday by the coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of a new-born female child that was found lying in an open drain wrapped up in a dark colored cloth at Kala Chowkey Road, Chinchpoogly, at about 2 p. m., on Saturday afternoon. The body was in so advanced a state of decomposition, that Dr. Sidney Smith was unable to assign the cause of death. An open verdict was recorded.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Abdoola Luximon, a servant to a dyer named Emaum Ebrahim, living at Candewady, was on Saturday charged by Constable Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a gold embroidered turban, valued Rs. 10, the property of his master, on Friday last. The accused was arrested while endeavouring to sell it at Chindee Bazaar on Friday evening last. Pleading guilty the accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF COPPER.—Biagoo Yessoo was charged on Saturday, before Mr. H. Batty, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with stealing nine pounds of copper. The prisoner was employed as a labourer in the Government Dockyard, and as he was leaving the yard on Friday evening a peon at the gate found the copper with him. In defence the man said he had found the metal lying about the dockyard and understood that it had been thrown away. Mr. Batty passed a sentence of two months' hard labour.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Gungaram Chandmul was on Saturday charged by Constable Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession six pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 100, suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused was arrested, by a policeman doing duty at Girgaum Back Road, early on the morning of Wednesday last. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the six pieces of cloth were ordered to be confiscated.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the R. V. E. Corps at the Esplanade bandstand this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Waltz	Gypsies	G. Crowe.
Fantasia	No. 2 Maritana	Wallace.
Polka	Hussen	P. Hertel.
Final	La Favorita	Donizetti.
Galop	Friesdens Jubilee	Kuhmer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector MacCormack charged a Hindu, named Bhoosram Daji, before Mr. Batty, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with stealing ornaments, valued at Rs. 70, of a woman named Chimni. The accused, it appeared, visited the complainant with a friend. After a short while all three partook of some milk and brandy which the accused brought into the house. The milk, it was noticed, contained pieces of black stuff which the accused said were bits of spices. But as soon as the woman and friend had drunk some of it they fell asleep, and the prisoner availing himself of this opportunity stole the ornaments from the woman. In the morning the woman, missing her ornaments, reported her loss to the police, who arrested the prisoner and obtained from him the ornaments. On his pleading guilty Mr. Batty passed a sentence of ten months' rigorous imprisonment. His Worship did not deal with the case as a more serious one of drugging, as the evidence was not conclusive enough.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of a native woman who was found lying dead at half-past 5 o'clock on Saturday morning by the side of the road at Tank Street, covered over with a white cloth, and in a state of decomposition. Deceased was apparently about 17 or 18 years of age, and of the Purdasee caste. The body was dressed only in a petticoat. A *bataki* was beating throughout the town and a large number of people of all classes came and looked at the body, but none could identify it. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, said :—There were no external marks of violence on the body. The body was much decomposed, and the cuticle was peeling off everywhere. All the internal organs of the body appeared to be normal. There was no pregnancy. The stomach was empty. From the amount of decomposition, he was unable to assign the cause of death. Owing to the advance of decomposition the bowel and the tongue had protruded. There was no evidence of death from strangulation. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict :—"The body of the deceased woman was found lying dead in Tank Street, but under what circumstances she came by her death there is no evidence to say."

LECTURE AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—Mr. F. Chambers, the Meteorological Reporter of Western India, delivered his lecture on "Recent Advances in the Law of Storms" at the Seamen's Institute, on Friday evening, when his Excellency Admiral Fremantle took the chair. The Rev. W. G. H. Ellison introduced the lecturer in a few words. At the close of the lecture his Excellency made a few remarks in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer. He said they were much obliged to Mr. Chambers for the able manner in which he had treated his subject and the clear and lucid way in which he had put before them the different laws of storms. He thought recent investigations tended somewhat to support the theory of the spiral law, but it could not entirely be laid down that storms took one particular course. It was clear one had to take into consideration the configuration of the land and thus guess the course of the storm, the rest could be traced by means of the barometer and other instruments. As everybody there took a great deal of interest in the matter they were to be thankful to Mr. Chambers for his clever lecture. (Applause.) Mr. Ellison voted the thanks of those assembled in the Institute to Admiral Fremantle for presiding. He remarked that his Excellency had found time amidst his many duties to attend that evening and show a kindly interest in the Institute, as his predecessor Sir Frederick Richards had done. The vote was passed with much cordiality and the meeting dispersed.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On the afternoon of Wednesday last, between the hours of half-past four and five o'clock, a phaeton with a pair of horses belonging to Khan Bahadoor Framji Ardaseer, the Mail Contractor, was returning from Purandhar. The vehicle was struck by lightning while being driven up the Dewa Ghaut. The coachman, Narragen, was killed on the coach-box, and the pair of horses were also struck dead. Luckily, the gharawalla, who was seated behind the phaeton, was merely struck down with the shock and had a providential escape.—*Poona Observer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, Capt. L. H. Moule, with the English mails of the 6th instant, arrived in harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Branson	2nd Lieut Longden
Mr Hudson	" Jackson
Surgeon Roberts	" Hitchings
" Davidson	" Limond
" Nott	" Green
" Holt	" Dodgson
" White	" Jones
" Macwatt	" Edmonad
" Woodwright	" Birch
" Griffiths	" E Lloyd
" Jones	" Eardley Wilmot
" Close	" Templer
" Macnamara	" Burrows
" Jennings	" Annesley
" Ingham	" Dickson
" Drewes	" H T Pritchard
" Strickland	" Bailey
" Dixon	" Cockerill
" Lamont	" Amalie
" Lane	" E E Stewart
Mrs. Griffiths	" Lucas
2nd Lieut Sutton	Lieut Randolph
" Stack	" Ennington
" Ball	" Goring Jones
" Vaughan	Mr Rowan
" Anderson	Mr and Mrs Stephens and 2 infants
" Lloyd	Mr Hartley
" L'Estrange	Mr Christie
" Hurstead	Mr L Tiden
" Richardson	Mr Brooksly, Senr
" R S Stewart	Mr Brooksly, Junr
" Macquoid	

FROM BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs Begbie	Mr Ward
Col Gordon	Col Nicholson
Mr Mannaberg	Mr L B Ker
Mr Hrames	Mr Bradley

FROM ADEN.

Mr French	Mr C Hormasjee

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 3RD TO 9TH MARCH, INCLUSIVE.)

QUEEN VICTORIA is in good health at Florence, but the weather has not been favourable. The King and Queen of Italy arrived yesterday to visit Queen Victoria.

The House of Commons reassembled yesterday, and the business of the evening was the discussion of the Civil Service Estimates in Committee of Supply.

The Queen has conferred the dignity of knighthood upon the Right Hon. W. T. Marriott, Judge Advocate-General.

Lord Hatherton, who formerly sat in the House of Commons as Mr. Littleton, died on Tuesday, aged 76. The deaths are also announced of the Rev. C. W. King' Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of the Rev J. F. Hardy, Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Meetings of county magistrates and town councils have been held in many parts of England to consider the Local Government Bill, and a general approval of the measure was expressed, although objections were taken to various details.

The National Union of Elementary Teachers opened its annual conference at Cheltenham on Monday, 650 delegates attending. Mr. W. J. Pope, the president, delivered an inaugural address strongly condemnatory of the existing Educational Code.

Mr. J. Morley, M.P., addressing a meeting at Newcastle on Wednesday, declared Mr. Goschen's Budget to be illusory and his plans to be a great advance on the road of State Socialism.

A Conference on Bimetallism was opened on Wednesday at Manchester, at which the merits of the system were ardently insisted upon by many speakers.

The Lords of the Admiralty have addressed an official letter to the Admiral Superintendent of Keyhan Dockyard strongly condemning the imperfect supervision exercised by departmental officers over the workmen.

The Volunteer movements towards Dover began on Friday, when corps moved from Folkestone, Canterbury, Eastbourne, Portsmouth, and Hailsham. The Cyclist Corps, a novelty in military operations, made the journey partly by railway to Salisbury, the roads from the late heavy rains being very adverse to rapid travelling. On Monday the movements were continued by large bodies of the Volunteer forces concentrated in the respective neighbourhoods of Dover, Eastbourne, and Portsmouth. Regular troops joined in some of the evolutions, while at Portsmouth naval operations were combined with the land movements.

The Convention of Royal and Parliamentary Boroughs was held on Tuesday in Edinburgh, when a resolution in favour of Home Rule for Scotland was discussed, and an amendment preferring an extension of local government was carried.

Notwithstanding the unsettled weather, many thousands of excursionists left London by railway on Easter Monday for the rural and seaside resorts nearest the metropolis.

Mr. H. Taylor, an architect, of Sheffield, was found dead on the railway at Chapeltown on Tuesday, having, it is believed, committed suicide.

A young woman at Kilburn died from mortification of the bowels caused by eating 12 hot-cross buns.

A young lady, Miss Popham, of Littlecote, near Hungerford, was thrown while hunting last week, and sustained dangerous injuries by being dragged along the ground by her horse.

Mr. Gilhooly, M.P., was sentenced on Friday, at Schull Petty Sessions, to a fortnight's imprisonment for assaulting a county inspector.

A riotous mob on Friday evening attacked the police station at Blarney, but the four constables on the premises repelled the assailants, who proceeded to assault people in the streets.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. T. Healy, M.P., spoke on Monday at a gathering of tenants held at Mitchelstown in order to show that the National League still exists in defiance of the authorities. The proceedings passed off quietly.

Some soldiers of the Derbyshire Regiment at Limerick were wantonly attacked and beaten on Sunday by a mob. This has caused a very bitter feeling among the men of the regiment, and a party set out on Tuesday prepared to retaliate if attacked, but they were recalled to barracks. In the evening small parties of the soldiers were again hooted, and the police who escorted them to their barracks were stoned.

OBITUARY.—Surg. T. S. Child, Ben. Ret. ; the Rev. F. W. Ellis, Chaplain, Ben. Ret. ; Maj-Gen. A. W. Ritherdon, Mad. Ret. ; the Earl of Lisburne ; Sir G. Hodson, Bart. ; Sir C. Rawlinson ; Lord Hatherton, C.B. ; Major J. Haswell ; Maj. S. C. Starkey ; Capt. G. F. Howes ; hon. R. H. Browne ; Hon. C. E. Lowther ; Lady Beaumont ; Lady Kirwan ; Dowager Countess of Caledon ; Dowager Lady Wake.

THE French Chamber on Friday succeeded in creating another Ministerial crisis. M. Laguerre, a warm adherent of General Boulanger, proposed a vote of urgency for a motion for a revision of the Constitution. The Government opposed, and after a warm debate the motion was carried by 268 to 234. M. Tirard immediately announced the retirement of the Ministry, and proceeded to tender the resignation of himself and his colleagues to the President.

M. Floquethas since succeeded in forming a new Ministry in Paris, which mainly represents the Radical Left in the Chamber. The appointments of M. de Freycinet to the Foreign Department and of M. Goblet to that of War are regarded generally with disfavour. The moderate Republican papers in Paris do not approve the constitution of the new Ministry.

M. Meline has been elected President of the French Chamber, having received an equal number of votes with M. Clemenceau, but succeeded by reason of seniority.

General Boulanger has issued an address to the electors of the Department of the Nord as a candidate for the Chamber, in which he states that there is but one remedy for the political situation of France—a dissolution of the existing Chamber and a revision of the Constitution.

The Emperor Frederick, with the Empress Victoria, drove into Berlin on Friday last, and was receive with the utmost enthusiasm from the people who had assembled in the streets. Sir M. Mackenzie, who was in the suite of the Emperor, was much cheered by the crowds.

The vast estates in Lithuania, which had passed by the death of a relative to Prince Hohenlone, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, have been declared forfeited under the law prohibiting foreigners from holding or owning land in Russia.

The preliminaries of the new Convention between Russia and the Vatican have been approved by the Czar and the Pope, and it is expected that a Russian Minister will shortly be accredited to the Vatican.

The political crisis at Bucharest has terminated for the present in the retirement of M. Bratiano and the formation of a new Ministry under M. Carp, formerly Minister at Vienna.

The disturbed condition of Macedonia, owing to raids from Montenegro, where the people are suffering greatly from deficiency of food, has caused the Porte to increase its military forces in that province.

An offer to treat for terms of peace has been made by the Negus of Abyssinia to the Italian General at Massowah, who, after communicating by telegraph with his Government, consented to negotiate upon certain conditions. These conditions were not accepted by the Negus, who, however, has since retreated with his forces, who had been suffering severely from want of provisions and water.

The latest telegrams from Suakin report that Osmman Digma's followers who had collected at Handoub are dispersing ; but, on the other hand, according to intelligence received at Cairo, a force of nearly 2,000 rebels have gathered at Abu Hamad.

There is great disorder in Crete, where bitter feuds have broken out between Christians and Mussalmans, and many murders have been committed.

The Republican minority in the United States House of Representatives have reported their objections to the Tariff Bill to be on account of its tendency to introduce foreign free trade.

During a bull fight at Mexico on Wednesday the circus was set on fire and many lives were lost.

THE MODY BAY GYMNASIUM.

ON Saturday the Mody Bay Gymnasium held their first exhibition and prize-giving, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott presiding, accompanied by Mrs. Scott. The compound of the Elphinstone High School was lent for the occasion, and was crowded with natives of all classes and castes who had come to witness the gymnastics. These commenced with the wielding of clubs to music, and going through the various positions with skill and swiftness. Boys of from nine years to about fifteen took part in this, and did very well. Next came bigger boys and men who displayed much acrobatic skill on the double bar, leaping and tumbling with wonderful agility. Then dumbbells were taken up by the smaller boys, who twirled and twisted them to music very perfectly. After that the swinging bar gave an opportunity to the bigger boys to display the suppleness and activity of their limbs. Climbing the pole was done most deftly and won merited applause. Leaping with the pole was next tried, at which many rose very high, and one lad quite cleared the highest numbers on the bars. Wrestling, boxing, and single stick closed the exhibition, which did credit to the teacher's abilities and the pupils' industry.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,—Mr. Manekji Hormusji, the proprietor of the Mody Bay Gymnasium, was formerly one of the masters in the Bombay Gymnastic Institution ; this gymnasium being situated out of the Fort, many friends of Mr. Manekji suggested to him the necessity of opening a gymnasium in the Fort. He at once took up the idea, and in May 1875 opened a gymnasium on the Frere Road. During a period of thirteen years about 1,200 pupils, including Parsees, Hindoos, Mahomedans, Europeans, &c., availed themselves of the institution, and there are about 100 now on the roll. The present is the first exhibition of the institution, and it is hoped the efforts of the proprietor, towards promoting physical education, will be appreciated by the public, after having seen the exercises gone through this day. The proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his friends and the public for their support in getting up this exhibition ; he has also to thank Mr. Ardesher Dossabhoy Munshi for having kindly sent a present of books for the occasion, and last, but not least, Mr. Nesserwanji Manekji Petit for a kind present of Rs. 100 towards the expenses of the exhibition.

Mr. Scott then presented the prizes—three silver medals and books—to the fortunate members, and then addressed the assembly as follows :—I am very sorry that my daily duties prevented me from seeing some of the feats of skill and strength which have been performed this afternoon. It gave me great pleasure to accept your invitation to come and preside at the show of the Mody Bay Gymnastic Association. But deeds, not words, should be the proper motto of a gymnastic society, and I am not going to make a speech. I propose first to set before you a deed by way of an example, and it is as follows:—The managing committee informs me that a gentleman has just offered to pay Rs. 250, from the interest of which a silver medal may be presented to the best Parsee pupil of the institution every year in the name of Mr. Nusserwanji Cowasji Kerawalla. Now there are many gentlemen present, and I trust some may be found to follow that good example. (Cheers.) Every encouragement to physical education is, to my mind, of the greatest importance. I have always taken great pleasure in these gymnastic shows, and I have seen a great many further west, and I can honestly say that the exhibition to-day compares very favourably with any I have seen, in spite of our enervating climate. And in addition to the parallel bars and other gymnastic appliances, which are common to the East and West, I have seen certain exercises to-day, which are peculiar to India, which might well be copied everywhere, and which call out an extraordinary amount of skill and strength and address. I daresay a good many of you have read a well-known book of English school-life called "Tom Brown's School Days." It gives, to my mind, a very fair picture of a schoolboy's life. The hero, Tom Brown, who is a very nice fellow, towards the close of his school career, asks himself what his aims have been, and how far he had carried them out. He says, (I speak from memory, for I have not seen the book for some years ; but he says in substance) "I wanted to be first in cricket and in football, and good at every other kind of games. In that I have succeeded. I wanted to be able to use my fists so that I could stand up to anybody, whether gentleman or blackguard. I think I can do that. I wished to be able to say I had never bullied a little boy nor run away from a big one, and that I had never told a lie, and I wanted also to carry away as much Greek and Latin as would enable me to take my degree at the University." (Cheers.) Now I hope all you young fellows, who are either still at school or have not left very long, will be able to give as satisfactory an account of yourselves as Tom Brown did, and, I hope, on the intellectual side, you can give even better an account. I am a great believer in physical education. It goes hand in hand with moral education and with intellectual education. Those two well-worn sayings are very true ones—"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and "*Mens sana in corpore sana.*" You cannot have a truly active mind without a healthy body. (Cheers.) The two great nations of antiquity—the Greeks and Romans—trained the body with almost religious care, and a wreath won at the Olympian Games was the highest public honour a Greek could obtain. This was overdoing the thing. In England also, sometimes, it is made too much of. But I do not think that is at present the danger in India. The time has not come for preaching moderation, and my belief in its utility includes its application to girls. (Cheers.) Not, of course, such exercises as we have just seen, but in moderation, as it is practised in England—"Ladies' Calisthenics" as they are called. The need of healthy exercise is not confined to one sex. I see many ladies present, and I hope they will agree with me in the importance of bodily exercise in due moderation, and the healthy development of every organ, as much for boys as for girls. It seems to me that we have all of us two objects in life—one is to live as long as we can, and the other is to do the work in life we have to do as well as ever we can. Now I am quite certain—and if any body likes to contradict me, I won't believe him—I am quite certain that the healthy development of every organ we possess braces us up and prepares us thoroughly for the battle of life and the attainment of the two objects I have just mentioned. But "deeds, not words," as I said before, should be the motto of a gymnastic society, and so I will bring my remarks to a close ; wishing all prosperity to the Mody Bay Gymnastic Association. (Loud cheers.)

After the distribution of flowers, attar, &c., the assembly dispersed.

SACRED CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. A.

LAST Friday evening, the members and friends of the Y. M. C. A. were entertained at a sacred concert by the amateurs of the Association, and the programme, which consisted of a couple of anthems and some solos, may be said on the whole to have been well arranged and rendered. The object of the concert was to augment the funds of the Association, which are rather low at present. The attendance was fair, notwithstanding that there were several counter attractions in other parts of the city taking place at the same hour. The two anthems and a quartette were well rendered under the able leadership of Mr. H. E. Harrington, who deserves great credit for their success. The bass solo "Nazareth," by Mr. A. Harrington, the contralto solo "Too Late," by Miss Carpenter, and the tenor solo "Jerusalem," by Mr. H. E. Harrington, were well sung, and elicited great applause. Miss Alice Nicker's solo "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," and Mr. Macgillivray's bass solo "The Lost Chord, were also well sung.

GOLF AT THE GYMKHANA.

THE following are the scores for the St. George's Gold Medal and Handicap. Course : Two rounds :—

J. Stiven	41	42	83	scr.	83
J. S. Burn	43	41	84	"	84
W. F. Melvin	44	41	85	"	85
F. H. Tod	46	41	87	4	83
F. C. Macrae	44	48	92	6	86
C. E. Nixon	51	41	92	scr.	92
H. E. Cobbold	54	53	106	12	94

Winner of the Medal, J. Stiven. Winner of the Handicap, F. H. Tod, after a tie with Stiven.

RAPID OCEAN NAVIGATION.

MR. G. DE PENNING delivered the following lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday evening. There was a fairly large audience. Mr. de Penning said :—

The construction of fast steam vessels must naturally interest all in India, especially those who go, or are likely to go, frequently to Europe. My object in giving this lecture is to prove clearly and conclusively that such fast steam vessels can be constructed or made, and that they shall not only attain the required great speed, but they will be at the sametime most steady also, so as not to roll—a quality much to be desired, for it will do away with that disagreeable sensation or illness, called sea-sickness. Many of you will doubtless have heard, in reference to the advertisement, proposing to build these fast steamers, that it is all nonsense, mere moonshine, and that it is madness to suppose that such fast steam vessels are possible. But you will allow that it were wiser to make sure, to examine the plan and proofs for yourselves, and to judge of it accordingly ; this were better than to be led away by the prejudiced on inconsidered opinion of others, who have not seen the drawings or read the specification. The great Dr. Lardner, whose various titles would fill a page, was very vehemant in his denunciations of the possibility of a vessel keeping out for any length of time at sea. The voyage between Liverpool and New York, he said, could not possibly carry enough coal for a voyage of over three or four days ; and he was right so far that the paddle boats then constructed were very small, ranging from 200 to 300 tons burden. They had therefore (when carrying a little cargo) no room to spare for coals. All arts, we know, are advancing fast, and it is time the Art of Navigation should advance also ; as a fact, however, it has hung back, while others have gone ahead. We have certainly made some improvements in appearances and finish ; but no change whatever in form or principle. The best vessels of the present day are built on the same principle of flotation as the canoe, or first rough boats of the ancients. We certainly build much larger vessels than formerly ; but when we try to obtain greater speed by making them proportionally longer (which, experience has shown us, gives that result) we then sacrifice safety and stability, and make that dangerous class of vessels which have earned for themselves the unenviable reputation of being floating coffins. The reason is simple, as I will explain presently. Nor have we gained much in speed : if a large sea-going vessel does its fourteen or fifteen knots or miles an hour, it is deemed an extraordinary performance, but is this anything to be surprised at. The Cingalese and inhabitants of the Malabar Coast, more than a hundred years ago, attained this speed with their out-rigger boats. They have been said to sail round and round our fastest sailing vessels, as if they were stationary ; but because we have hitherto found it difficult to adopt this plan, or build large vessels on this principle, we have therefore simply ignored them, and left them to leave or continue the use of this great and grand principle uncopied to this day. The difficulties experienced by inventors in their endeavours to introduce new improvements is so well known that I need not dwell upon them ; and if I were now to say that I have met with very little encouragement or support, it will not surprise you. I will now narrate to you what treatment as an inventor I experienced in 1854. I then invented an appendage to screw propellers to increase its speed, the importance of which I was so impressed with that I went to London to patent it ; its number is 1205 of 1854. Having secured the patent, I went to many eminent engineers and builders of vessels and asked them to try my invention, as it would gain or give greater speed to propeller vessels, but I was unsuccessful. I was invariably met with the question—Have you tried it ? My answer was of course no ! for I had not the means, but said I had reasoned it out from my knowledge of the effects of force or results of movements communicated to water, and I felt certain of its good results, that it would give or gain speed to propellers ; but it was no use. I had to return (after a considerable expenditure) a disappointed inventor much discouraged. Now it turns out, that this invention has lately been re-patented by two well known and eminent yacht builders, J. J. Thornicroff and A. F. Yarrow—both of whom, from experience, separately acquired in their endeavours to make fast boats ; in fact, this invention is now found to answer so well, that they can speed at thirty miles an hour. This they advertise everywhere, and they have also built several despatch and torpedo boats with this improvement, that can easily and certainly do that rate of speed. I do not at all suppose, or think for a moment, that these gentlemen have pirated or copied my invention for I really believe both have acquired a knowledge of its advantages, independently and simply from experience gained when endeavouring to improve the speed of their boats from improvements. I will now proceed to prove, that fast sea-going steam vessels are possible, and I may further state that the principle evolved in my first patent is embraced and very much improved on in this new patent for "improved steam vessel," whereby the speed will be greatly enhanced from the greater propelling power of its screw propellers. The plan adopted by the Cingalese to balance and render their small craft safe and stable, when under sail by an out-rigger, enables them also to have a very great spread of sail in proportion to the size of their boat. They sail very fast indeed, even in a strong wind or small gale ; and a man is sometimes sent out on the out-rigger to increase the weight thereon, so as to prevent its rising or being raised out of the water by the leverage of its great sail. Now we should adopt this out-rigger plan in our large sea going vessels and build them after the manner I propose. That is to say, place one vessel, 250 feet long by 20 broad, before another of the same dimensions some 20 feet or so, and join them by a strong iron framing (called dead wood in wooden vessel), and on the sides of the two joint vessels place two other vessels, each 400 feet long by 15 wide, at a distance of 5 feet apart, and join them together some 10 feet above their high-water mark, by strong iron girders (diagonally at both ends), with a flooring of iron plates well bound and rivetted together, and give the vessel two other decks above. This will hold the vessel strongly together as the framing of a bridge, and since these joint vessels would have several separate water compartments, the bulkheads could be used for struts and bolts, so as to join the whole fast and strongly together, as if the joint vessels were one solid mass. The new vessel would be provided with four screw propellers, two in the iron frame between the middle vessels, and two at the end of the two out-rigger vessels, while a rudder free from all the propellers would be fitted to the end or stern of the joint middle vessels. From this we see, that while we retain the narrow or small section of hull, we at the same time have a stable vessel which cannot possibly roll, for the great hold, or catch, the vessels have on the inert water between them will always render any force or action of a wave or sea ineffectual, particularly when moving fast, when fresh inert water (laterally inert) is constantly and quickly passing through and by them. Now these middle vessels, being provided with two screws, one a right and the other a left-handed screw placed in the iron framing between the joint vessels, would deflect the water acted upon directly backwards that its propelling power or resultant may be utilized and saved. The two screw propellers also of the two out-rigger vessels should be fitted with half cylinders on their off or outward side only, for the water on the inner side is deflected by the hind-most vessel of the centre vessels. We thus see that all the water is deflected and sent directly aft, and thus no loss occurs from centrifugal slip or water thrown off sideways, as is done from open propellers of our present single vessels. Now, if we look at the propelling effect of another course, or in another light, for we know or find that if water is pumped or taken in on board a vessel from ahead or from the side and then let out from the stern through an aperture or tube, that this would propel the vessel ahead. We see the same thing occur from paddle steamers—the water is first moved or sent astern, and the vessel moves ahead. On this principle we see that the utmost current sent astern by a single screw is equal to its diameter or about 20 feet square, whereas in the new proposed vessel the current would extend beyond its joint breadth, as far as its propellers reach, or be a current 70 feet by 20, or nearly a fourfold larger current, which must give a proportionally greater propelling power and result. Or we may correctly compare the two vessels to two boats—one propelled by a simple scull and the other rowed or pulled by four oars, and that the advantage would be with the latter there cannot possibly be a doubt. It is also a well-known fact, that vessels having two or double screws propel faster than similar boats with one screw propeller A side view of the proposed new fast steam vessel in appearance is very similar, you may observe, to our present single vessels, but we may here note one remarkable circumstance—that is, that the rudder is far away from all the propellers, and would therefore not or answer better to steer her well and closely ; besides the two side screw propellers would assist sharply on emergency, by backing one while the other is propelling ahead, so that the vessel may be quickly turned almost in her length, we may say, as on a pivot if required. A vessel of this kind would cost about the same amount as one of the latest additions to the P. and O. Company's fleet, *viz.*, about £250,000. I intend, if I secure the support I want, to float a company to whom I could sell the patent. As to the engines the vessels will not need powerful ones, but four small ones will suit her requirements. In conclusion, I may say I claim for this vessel a speed of over forty miles an hour.

At the close of the lecture Col. Sparkes, who formed one of the audience, called for a vote of thanks to Mr. Penning for his lecture. He did not doubt that when Mr. Penning's boat came into existence they would all be at home, but if they were here they would not fail to avail themselves of a steamer with such admirable qualities as he had promised them. (Laughter and applause.)

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

THE following is a full report of the decision delivered by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, on Thursday last, in the case in which a Roumanian Jew, named Moses Bendit, was charged by Superintendent Brewin with keeping a place of public resort and entertainment in the Frere Road, without having previously obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

The Magistrate said : Moses Bendit, otherwise called Moritz Lazar, a resident of Kustenje in Roumania, and holding a passport from the Ottoman Government, is charged under section 11 of Act 48 of 1860 with keeping a place of public resort and entertainment without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. The accused admits that he holds no licence either from the Commissioner of Police or the Collector of Abkari. He states that he was not aware that any such licence was required. His pleader Mr. Sealy urged (1) that no police licence is required ; (2) that the police licence applied for was improperly refused. The points for determination—are, (1). Does the place require a licence under the provisions of section 11 of Act 48 of 1860 ? (2) Were there good grounds for refusing the licence applied for ? It is admitted that the accused keeps a public billiard-table, and supplies refreshments of the nature of soda-water, lemonade, &c. The question is whether a place of this kind properly falls within the purview and intention of section 11 of Act 48 of 1860. I entertain no doubt whatever that it does. Section 11 applies, it will be seen, to the three presidency towns. It is drafted in the most comprehensive terms, and appears to have been plainly intended to give to the Police of the Presidency towns the most extensive right of control over all places of public resort and entertainment. The section, as it stands, runs as follows :—Whoever in the towns of Calcutta or Madras has or keeps any hotel, tavern, &c., &c., for the sale or consumption of *ganja, charas*, &c., &c., or any eating house, coffee-house, boarding house, lodging-house, or other place of public resort and entertainment, wherein provisions, liquors or refreshments are sold and consumed without a licence from the Commissioner of Police, and whoever in the town of Bombay has or keeps any *such* hotel, tavern shop or place. . . . without such licence shall be liable to a fine, &c." The terms used are, it will be seen very wide, and are plainly intended to invest the police with the most extensive powers of supervision and control over all places of public resort and entertainment in the presidency towns. The necessity for such control is obvious—(1) for the prevention of crime and disorder and (2) for the protection of the excise revenue. The police licence is intended to secure the first object ; the Abkari licence the second. When Act 48 of 1860 was enacted, both Police and Abkari licences were in Bombay issued by one and the same authority, the Commissioner of Police. But a change of system was introduced by Bombay Act 9 of 1867, and so much of sections 11, 12 and 13 of Act 48 of 1860 as related to spirituous liquors was repealed by section 1. This repeal did not affect the responsibility of the Commissioner of Police to control all places of public resort and entertainment, and prevent disorder. But it made the Collector separately responsible for the interests of the Abkari Department. The licences issued under Bombay Act 9 of 1867, specially prohibits drunkenness, gaming, common prostitutes or disorderly characters of any description. Similar provisions are inserted in the Abkari licences now issued under Bombay Act V. of 1878 which replaced Bombay Act 9 of 1867. The police licences issued under Act 48 of 1860 are expressed in terms less specific, but specially prohibit the harbouring of thieves and disorderly characters. It is quite clear that police control and supervision is equally necessary, whether spirituous liquors are or are not sold on the premises. The plain object and intention of the Police Act and police licences is to prevent places of public resort and entertainment being used by thieves, gamblers, common prostitutes or disorderly characters of any discription. It is quite immaterial in the eye of the law, whether disreputable persons of this class use for their own purposes a licenced liquor shop or a "cold drink" shop, an "ice cream saloon" or a "billiard-room, a boarding-house or a hotel." The name by which the premises are called is a matter of no importance whatever. The only question for consideration is whether the place be one of "public resort and entertainment" within the ordinary meaning of these words. If it be so, the police are not only justified, but required by the Police Act to demand that the place be not carried on without a licence. If the applicant be a man of good character, and the place of entertainment be a respectable place, a licence could not usually be refused. If otherwise the police would be not only justified but bound to refuse a licence. Applying these principles to the facts of the present case, I hold that a licence is undoubtedly required for the premises used by the accused in the Frere Road. As regards the second point, Mr. Sealy has contended that the Police licence applied for has been improperly withheld, and that the accused ought not to be punished. If this contention were well founded, it might possibly affect the amount of punishment that should be awarded ; but it seems to be perfectly clear that the police have power under the Act to give or withhold police licences at discretion. In granting or refusing licences the Police Department must have regard to considerations like the following :—(1) The character and repute of the applicant ; (2) the nature of the entertainment ; (3) the class of persons who are likely to frequent such places ; (4) The locality and situation of the premises ; (5) and the probability of spirituous liquors being surreptiously consumed, &c., &c. If in any case a police licence be improperly or arbitrarily refused, the applicant can always apply to Government. Applying these principles to the facts of the present case, I see no reason to think that the licence has been improperly withheld. The evidence leaves no reasonable doubt in my mind that the place is a thoroughly disreputable place frequented by prostitutes and disorderly characters, and a place that ought for every reason to be immediately suppressed. It is quite clear that a Police licence could not possibly have been granted for a disreputable place, publicly used in contravention of the standing conditions on which such places are allowed to be opened. For the reasons assigned, I hold that there were ample grounds for refusing the Police licence applied for. Of the five witnesses called for the defence, four are said to be tenants residing upstairs, and one is a servant of the accused. It is little likely that any of the tenants would admit that they are residents in a disreputable houses, but the fact that they profess ignorance of the character of the entertainment downstairs does not in my opinion affect the substantial truth of the evidence given for the prosecution. The evidence of James Govinon I do not believe. As, then, it appears that a Police licence was legally necessary, and that the accused has wilfully carried on this place of entertainment without a licence after having applied for one, and been refused by the Police Commissioner, he is, in my opinion, clearly guilty of infringement of section 11 of Act 48 of 1860, and has incurred the penalty specified in that section. Under the circumstances proved, I impose a penalty of Rs. 25, and warn the accused that he will render himself liable to a daily penalty of Rs. 50 for each day that the billiard and refreshment-room is k

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32-11— Do. Bombay, Vol. 12, Pt. 4, 1888.
32-12— Do. Allahabad, Vol. 10, Pt. 4, 1888.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

CONSOLS recovered ⅛ per cent. of their previous fall, and were quoted in London yesterday at 99⅞; and in Paris, Rentes were ¼ higher, at 106⅞. Silver, according to Reuter, was 1-16d. lower, at 42⅝d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ and ⅜ down for Fours, and 4½ per cents., respectively, at £67⅞ and 72⅜. Indian Sterling Loan had advanced ½ per cent., say to 106½. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was ⅛ lower, at 1⅜, and for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper the rate was ¼ down, at 1½ per cent. per annum.

The Wheat Market was steady at some advance in rates, both Hard Red and Club No. 2 descriptions being 3d. per quarter higher to arrive. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,940,000 quarters, or 110,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was firm, but prices were unchanged, as they were also for Rapeseed, the market for which was quieter. Coffee was flat, and Mid-Plantation had given way 1s. per cwt. The Goat Skin Sales closed yesterday with a steady feeling, 1,170,000 Skins, out of the 1,230,000 put forward, having found buyers. Madras Skins were dull, and fetched ½d. per lb. lower; but Bombay were firm, and prices for these ruled ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher.

COTTON in Liverpool closed steady, the Sales, which were expected to be 9,000 bales when the market opened, having reached 14,000 bales, including, however, only 600 bales of Surats, the market for these being quiet. In spot prices the only changes were in Broach, which was 1-16d per lb. lower both for "God" and "Fine." American arrivals were 1-32d higher for April-May, and June, July, and 1-64d. up in other positions. Manchester was quiet but unchanged. We learn that the Liverpool market closed firm this afternoon, the sales, however, only reaching 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Prices were quite unchanged, both for ready and arrival Cotton.

The Liverpool weekly statistics indicate little difference in the volume or character of the business compared with the previous week. The total stock had further decreased by 8,000 bales, and was 125,000, bales lower than at this time last year, though compared with 1886, it was 239,000 bales heavier. The stock of Surats, on the other hand, had increased by 5,000 bales during the week, and stood yesterday at 74,000 bales. The total visble supply was estimated at 60,000 bales less than on last Friday, that of East Indian Cotton at 11,000 more; while, compared with the two previous seasons, it will be seen from the figures for the total supply given below that there are this year 70,000 bales, and 22,000 bales less in sight, respectively; and in the case of East Indian Cotton only there are 73,000 bales less in sight, than in 1887 at this time, and 78,000 bales more than in 1886.

Yesterday's telegram from New York reported an advance of four points in August Futures at 9·89, but quoted the spot price still at 9⅞ cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, against 10,000 bales last year, and 6,000 bales the year before, and making the week's total exactly the same as that of the week preceding. Taking the total figures since the opening of the season, as given hereunder we find that the excess shown in this year's receipts compared with those for 1887, has increased to 21,000 bales since last Friday; while, as against 1886, the increase has diminished to 151,000 bales.

Perhaps the principal point noticeable with regard to cotton outside our own market during the past week, has been the steadiness of spot prices, and the slight fluctuations in arrival rates both in Liverpool and New York, as though a point had been reached from which departure in either direction cannot well be taken pending some fresh development of the trade—a view of the position of which, indeed, confirmation reaches us through private channels.

This afternoon's message from New York still quotes spot Mid.-Uplands at 9⅞ cents; but August Futures were 2 points higher, at 9·91 cents. The Receipts at the ports were 4,000 bales, against 3,100 bales last year, and 8,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	28,000	22,000	44,000
" exports to U. K.	20,000	26,000	34,000
" " Continent.....	15,000	17,000	20,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,149,000	5,128,000	4,998,000
" exports to U. K. " ..	2,334,000	2,47·,000	1,925,000
" " Cont. " ..	1,591,000	1,608,000	1,568,000
" Stock in the Ports	587,000	449,000	733,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	2,560,000	2,630,460	2,581,840
" " Surats	471,000	543,960	392,760

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool............	873,000	997,750	634,000
" London	23,000	14,000	21,000
American Afloat	50,000	84,000	151,000
East Indian "	91,000	129,000	89,000
	1,037,000	1,224,750	895,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 5-16d.	5⅜d.	5 1-16d
" Good Fair Dhollerah...	4 1-16d.	4 3-16d.	4d.
Difference.........	1¼d.	1 7-16d.	1 1-16d.

Locally we have not very much business to report, owing to to-day having been a native holiday. There has, however, been a better demand for Cotton, and transactions in ready stuff have taken place to a fair extent, while rates have been steady at yesterday's level. The principal purchases reported have been in Bhownuggur, at Rs. 196-215; and Digrus, at Rs. 213; but small lots have also been taken of Wudwan, at Rs. 204; Mowa at Rs. 214; Bengals, at Rs. 186; Compta, at Rs. 190; and Dharwar, at Rs. 210, the Mills having been the principal buyers.

WHEAT has been in good demand again, and considerable purchases have transpired at about previous quotations, the market being firn in tone. In Seeds only a moderate business has been passing; but the market is steady at our last quotations.

The Banks and Stock and Share Markets have been closed.

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BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ADAMS—April 22, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, Vivian Carandini, the infant son of John and Elizabeth Mary Adams.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HENDERSON—April 15, at "Foswell," Simla, the wife of E P Henderson, C S, of a son.

SHUBRICK—April 16, at Coonoor, the wife of R L Shubrick, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KEYS—BURTON—April 11, at the Church Mission Chapel, Ellore, by the Rev F N Alexander, M A, Robert James Keys, Telegraph Master, to Sophia Adelaide, eldest daughter of the late Mr Charles Burton, of Madras.

DEATH.

WILLAN-DAWSON—April 9, at Jhelum, Reginald Paton, infant son of Arthur and Minnie Willan-Dawson.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1888.

IT is necessary, in advocating the claim of the Bombay Presidency to territorial compensation in the event of Sind being transferred to the Punjab, to recognize the nature of the objections that have been taken to the principle of compensation. In discussing this aspect of the question a few weeks since we insisted that the admitted superiority of the Bombay Civil Service would be endangered if the transfer were made without territorial compensation, and we remarked:—"The strength of any executive service is in the breadth and variety of its experiences; and it has thus far been in the Bombay Civilian's favour that he has had to deal with diversities of conditions perhaps greater than those to be found in any other part of India. But let Sind be taken away, and a distinctly narrow experience awaits the Civilian of the future." An up-country critic, in taking objection to the argument, reminds us that the Government exists for the country and not the country for the Government. This is a truism quite safe enough to use, but not likely to be of much service in the argument. It only invites the rejoinder that because a Government exists for the country it is for the country's interest that the instruments by which a Government administers the territory entrusted to its charge should be as efficient as it is possible to make them. And as breadth and variety of experience are powerfully conducive to efficiency any change which narrows the experience of an official class is a matter not by any means exclusively of sectional but of public concern. It so happens that precisely the same line of argument was followed, *mutatis mutandis*, by the Viceroy who was most in favour of this change, and who, with a strange inconsequence, saw the disadvantages of a narrowed official experience only when dealing with another set of circumstances. Lord Northbrook, in a minute in which he endeavoured to establish, on grounds which can scarcely be accepted as other than painfully unsubstantial, a case for the unconditional transfer, took advantage of the opportunity to say something about a proposal to replace Baroda under the political supervision of the Bombay Government. He firmly opposed the idea, and his reasons, which seem more intelligible than anything else in the minute, may be very fairly applied to the purposes of this later controversy. He objected to the political relations of the principal Native States being left with the local Governments, not because the officers appointed did not do their best, but because these Governments had not the choice of officers which would enable them to appoint men of sufficient experience. They had only a limited acquaintance with political affairs, and the local Governments could not support them by that varied experience which is possessed in the Foreign Department of the Government of India. The argument is admirable—so admirable indeed, that we make a present of it to those who cannot quite understand why we have contended that, in the settlement of this question, nothing should be done to deprive the Bombay Civil Service of that "varied experience," and the Bombay Government of that "choice of officers," which Lord Northbrook has recorded give the Government of India in the Foreign Office so important an advantage over the Provincial administrations. The suggestion that our contention savours of an undue regard for the interests of the Bombay Civil Service is not warranted. The public interest would suffer first and chiefly from a change that would narrow the experience and reduce the tone of the service.

The pains which are being taken to demonstrate that neither the Central Provinces, as a whole, nor any part of them, ought to be added to the Bombay Presidency, will ensure that the case for territorial compensation shall be fully discussed. The literature of the subject, however, was tolerably extensive, even before Lord Northbrook discovered in the seditious Poona Brahmin a final reason against letting a weak Government of Bombay exercise its bad influences over the uncorrupted Maharattas of Nagpur. Lord Northbrook had armed himself with a bulky portfolio of opinions on the subject to which Mr. John Morris, the Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Pedder, the Bombay Civilian, made contributions which Lord Northbrook appears to have considered important. There is not much in them, however, which can serve the purposes of the present opponents of a transfer. They are all of them more than fifteen years old; they deal moreover with a proposal that was not before the Government of India, at that time, and they need not be discussed now. Lord Salisbury's idea was not to divide the territory of the Central Provinces, as Colonel Chesney had proposed it should be divided, in 1868, amongst the adjacent Governments—Bombay among the rest,—but to a transfer *en bloc*, and if the question is to be discussed now it should be discussed on the broader basis chosen by Lord Salisbury. The elaborate case against compensation for the loss of Sind being sought for in the Central Provinces which has been sent to one of the up-country papers is for the most part stated on the assumption that Bengal and the North-West Provinces would divide so much of the territory as did not go to Bombay, and the most serious argument that is brought forward against that is that both Bengal and the North-West Provinces have already enough to do to administer their own vast territories. If that is admitted at Allahabad and Calcutta so much the less reason why Bombay should ask for anything less than the whole of the Central Provinces, which, in fact, was what Lord Salisbury urged upon Lord Northbrook in 1876. The case against a transfer is never likely to be more strongly stated than it was in the batch of papers which Lord Northbrook sent home in that year. And yet of these it should be remembered that they relate to proposals for a piecemeal transfer, which we believe the Bombay Government have not asked for, and that the objections as a whole which were then put forward were avowedly raised only against transfer at that particular time. Even Lord Northbrook's objections were to a transfer "at the present," and Mr. W. B. Jones, subsequently Resident at Hyderabad, in condemning an immediate dismemberment, looked forward to a time when, the backward parts of the territory having advanced, it might be possible to dismember it without injuring the interest of the people. "While deprecating present dismemberment," he wrote, "I would not refuse to recognize the fact that the proposals will year by year become more feasible, and will at some future time be carried into effect." As to one portion of the territory, indeed, the division of Nimar, Mr. Jones expressed the belief that it ought never to have been included in the Central Provinces, and that it might even then be desirable to transfer it to Bombay. Thus, it may be said of the authorities who are cited in opposition to the principle of territorial compensation that some of them admit it up to a certain point, while the others expressly limit their view to the necessities arising out of a set of conditions which existed fifteen years ago and have been greatly modified in the interval.

The suggestion that the Nimar division should be added to Bombay, while it recognizes the principle for which contention is now being made, is open only to the objection to which all proposals for a partial solution of the problem are open. We must reject any expedient which would suddenly break the continuity of administration of any part of the province, and which would call for a division of indivisible records. Besides this arrangement would not go far enough, and it would be useless for that relief of the Government of India which commended itself to Lord Salisbury as one of several reasons for handing over the Central Provinces to Bombay. As to the reasons based upon intercourse between the two territories to which the Secretary of State gave prominence in 1876, they are much stronger than they were even then. The commercial relations of the Central Provinces with Bombay have grown largely in the interval, and the progress of the railway through Chhatisgurh, the extreme eastern district of the Central Provinces, has brought into existence a connecting link which could not be taken into account twelve years ago. Much use has been made of the argument that the territory traversed by such an important highway as the Indus should be under one jurisdiction. If this argument in favour of unity of jurisdiction is worth anything the argument which claims unity of jurisdiction along a line of commercial communication like that which is being established between Bombay and the most remote part of the Central Provinces is worth no less. Follies die hard, or there would be no need now to deal with the extraordinary argument about the seditious newspapers of this presidency in which Lord Northbrook found reasons twelve years ago against acting upon Lord Salisbury's suggestion to bring the Central Provinces under the Government of Bombay. It reappears to-day in the article in an up-country paper to which we have alluded. We are there told that "it would be a grave mistake to seek to bring about a solidarity of interest between the Mahrattas of the Bombay Presidency and those of Nagpur by bringing them under the same administration. If in any province of India there is simmering political discontent of a serious kind it is surely in Bombay, and it would be unwise in the extreme to do anything to strengthen those elements of trouble by creating artificial bonds of union between the Deccan Mahrattas and their distant kinsmen in another part of India." No one could use such an argument as this without thereby proclaiming an entire ignorance of the public feeling of this Presidency. But now, as in Lord Northbrook's time, the case against us is so weak that even a ridiculous and an unreal contention is deemed to have its uses on the other side. We can scarcely suppose, however, that the "Deccan Brahmin" argument against an amalgamation of the Central Provinces with Bombay will any longer be pressed into service by the Government in answering a demand that provision shall be made, in the contemplated territorial changes, for keeping up the prestige of the Government of Bombay and the efficiency of its Civil Service.

THERE are many riddles awaiting solution in regard to the concession of the Hyderabad Mining Rights, but the first thing that requires explanation is the fact that neither in the original draft of the concession, nor in its final form as printed, was there any reference to the vital condition, agreed upon between the two Governments, that £150,000 was to be raised by a first issue of shares. The omission gave the opportunity to the concessionnaires of appropriating the £850,000 balance of the million of the Company's nominal capital. The draft was prepared by Messrs. White, Borrett & Co., London Solicitors employed by the Sirdar Diler Jung, and in transmitting a copy to the Sirdar, they thus set forth their view of what was intended: "The original proposal contemplates a *bona fide* Company for the purpose of working the mines with a large available capital over and beyond the £100,000 to be paid up in the first instance as a condition of releasing the deposit made by the concessionnaires." They add: "In our opinion at least half the capital" (*i. e.*, half the one million) "should be subscribed, and the Company should be restricted from assigning except by license." This had reference to a proposal made by Mr. Winter on behalf of the concessionnaires, that if the £100,000 were raised by debentures or otherwise, the Government should not insist on any share capital being provided, and that the proposed Company should be empowered to transfer their rights to third parties. The draft provided that a Company with a capital of not less than one million, with power to increase, should be formed, having for or among its objects the acquisition of the rights and liabilities of the concessionnaires, and the working of mines in the Nizam's territory. It was provided that £250,000 of its share capital, "at the least," should be subscribed for, and £100,000 actually paid up, when "it shall be lawful for the concessionnaires to transfer to such Company the benefit of this concession." This draft did not specifically provide for "a first issue;" its provisions were subjected to certain modifications, and in the schedule of those modifications the Government of India set down that the "first issue" of shares should be reduced from £250,000 to £100,000. The Government of Hyderabad in a letter to Mr. Cordery replied on the 10th August 1885 on this point that his Highness's Government did not feel justified in reducing the first issue of shares to less than £150,000. In a letter from Mr. H. M. Durand to Mr. Cordery on the 25th September 1885, it is set forth that "the first issue of shares" may be £150,000 with £75,000 paid up. The intention of both Governments was clear—there should be a first issue of shares to a certain amount, and the remainder of the capital should be available; and a provision was actually embodied in the indenture that the capital of one million might be increased by an issue of debentures or otherwise, if necessary. Yet in the indenture, as in the original draft, the expression, "a first issue of shares," does not occur, it being merely provided that within a period of six months after the raising of the capital for the construction of the railway to Singareni, where the great coal-fields exist, a Company should be formed for working the mining rights, and that £150,000 of its share capital "at the least" should be subscribed, with £75,000 paid up. There is no provision placing a limit on the first issue of shares. A minimum is fixed, but not a maximum. The omission is the more remarkable, as it was clearly in the minds of the two Governments that the issue of shares in the first instance should be limited. Mr. Cordery, in a letter to Mr. Durand of the 31st August 1885, speaks of the provision as being actually present in the first draft. "In the original draft," he writes, "the first issue of shares was fixed at £250,000, with £100,000 paid up." In that draft, as published in the Blue-Book, the first issue is not spoken of. Allowing for the omission of the limiting words permitted the founders of the Company to raise the whole of the capital of £1,000,000 at once, where was their authority for the appropriation to their own use of the enormous amount of £850,000 which was intended to work the mines of Hyderabad? That the Government of India had a presentiment that danger might lurk in arrangements entered into between a Native State and London concessionnaires, is shown very plainly in a communication made by Mr. Durand in April 1885, to the Resident at Hyderabad to which we have already referred. In acknowledging the receipt of the draft agreement which has since become the source of so much trouble, Mr. Durand adverts to the subject with some sternness: "I am first to observe," writes the Foreign Secretary, "that the arrangements described in this agreement should have been made through you, instead of being settled directly by Nawab Salar Jung, with the representative of the English Company. The Governor-General in Council desires you to take an early opportunity of explaining to the Nizam in a personal interview that direct negotiations of this nature conflict both with the true interests of his Highness's State and with the policy of the British Government, and that they must not be undertaken in future." It does not appear, so far, that the participation of the Residency in the negotiations appreciably lessened the perils which beset the Government of Hyderabad. But this is not the aspect of the affair which now occupies attention. How did it become possible for the concessionnaires to help themselves to nearly the whole—if not quite the whole—of the million of money required for the development of mines in the Nizam's Dominions? In parting with the shares of the Company to the public did they part with their own property or with that of other parties? Or, peradventure, did they part with pieces of paper of no intrinsic value whatever? Will the English High Court read a very different meaning into the first and second clauses of the indenture so freely interpreted by the concessionnaires?

IT will be remembered that Mr. Grant, late manager of the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay, was convicted of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced in January last to six months' simple imprisonment. In looking over the quarterly return of criminal cases disposed of at Karachi, the High Court thought that the magistrate, Mr. Francis Gibbons, had exceeded his jurisdiction in disposing of the case, and that as the accused was a European British subject, it should, under the Criminal Procedure Code, have been committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Mr. Grant has accordingly been required to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be reversed, and why a re-trial should not take place at the Criminal Sessions.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT dined on Thursday, the 19th instant, with Sir Salar Jung. The house and the compound were beautifully decorated with coloured Chinese lanterns, and the following gentlemen were amongst the guests:—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. H. Aga Jungi Shah, Moochal Shah, Colonel Becher, Equerry-in-Waiting to H. R. H., Colonel Fitzgerald, C.B., Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary, Mr. Lee-Warner, Emad Nawaz Jung, Kamal Khan, Mr. Crowe, Dr. Murphy, Surgeon-Major Keith, and Surgeon-Major O'Kearney.

THE annual troop dinner of the Bombay Light Horse was held at the Gymkhana on Saturday. About thirty members were present, Captain Little presiding, and the company including Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, and Major Brown, of the Bombay Volunteers; Colonel Walker, of the Arsenal, Lieutenant Fry, of the 4th Rifles, and Capt. Leslie, representing the Volunteer Artillery. During the evening a presentation of two handsome silver salvers was made to Captain Little and to Troop Sergeant-Major Cuffe, in celebration of their recent marriages. Lieutenant King also presented Trooper Gordon the silver cup won by the latter in the Chart and Compass competition.

SOME additions are to be made to the Indian Museum in order to provide further accommodation for one or two branches, which are at present rather cramped for space.

THE rules relating to the Government of India Secretariat Examinations have been revised, and the revised rules will shortly be published.

MATERIAL is arriving daily at Manickpore for the Manickpore-Jhansi section of the Midland Railway.

THE troops of the Sikkim Expeditionary Force are still hampered by bad weather. Heavy snowstorms have prevented an intended reconnaissance in force to the Jalep Pass and have interfered with the transport of supplies. Beyond rumours of night attacks there is nothing to keep the camp at Gnatong on the alert.

ON Wednesday Colonel Graham and the head-quarters staff, with a detachment of the Sikkim Field Force, advanced from Gnatong as far as the Nimla Ridge, partly to reconnoitre and partly to repair the road. No trace of the enemy was seen. The Nimla Ridge is 14,000 feet aboved sea-level, which is believed to be the highest point reached by the guns of any army.

IT is reported from Pekin that the Thibetan Resident has been recalled by Imperial decree, and that the Ili Resident has been transferred to Lhassa. In a few months it is expected that the Sikkim difficulty will be satisfactorily arranged. The new vice-Resident for Lhassa, who is well on his way thither, is the bearer of special instructions.

THE decision of the Privy Council in the Bulrampore case has already been made known; but the verbatim report of their Lordships' judgment will be read with the keenest interest by the Anglo-Indian legal world. The judgment was delivered by Lord Macnaghten, the other Councillers present being Lords Watson and Hobhouse and Sir Richard Couch.

IT was reported at Jamrud on the 16th instant that the Amir had left Jellalabad for Kabul a day or two previously.

THE *Deccan Times* understands that the Nizam's Government has not yet decided what action should be taken in regard to the Sirdar pending the receipt of his explanation. "Probably the Sirdar's extraordinary unpopularity with all classes in the City accounts for the very enthusiastic way in which the news of his downfall was received. People exchanged presents of sweetmeats with each other as is customary on occasions of rejoicing. Placards were printed, announcing the event in language which, we are afraid, was not very complimentary to the Sirdar, and some went even so far as to go to the mosques and offer up thanks for their deliverance from his power."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, April 20, Evening.

The official bulletin just issued as to the condition of the Emperor of Germany states that the symptoms of his Imperial Majesty were satisfactory during the day.

Later.

As the night approached the fever increased and the breathing was less easy.

April 21, Evening.

The condition of the Emperor Frederick is unchanged.

The temperature of the fever varies at intervals.

The Doctors in attendance consider that there is no immediate danger, and it is possible that his Imperial Majesty may linger for weeks.

THE BOULANGER PROPAGANDA.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 21.

In the Senate, M. Floquet, referring to the proposed revision of the Constitution, declared that it was necessary to undeceive the masses and regain their confidence, and that the Government will combat the Dictatorship with Republican principles.

There was an anti-Boulangerist demonstration of students here to-day.

They paraded the streets for some time uninterruptedly, when suddenly a counter-demonstration of the admirers of General Boulanger emerged from another street, and both the processionists met and a struggle ensued, during which many were injured.

A force sent by the authorities scattered the processionists.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

LONDON, April 21.

In the House of Commons last night the second reading of the Local Government Bill was agreed to without a division.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Finding that the re-union of the Liberals is getting daily more impossible, Mr. Chamberlain has withdrawn his name as a member of the National Liberal Club.

It is hinted that Mr. Chamberlain will possibly enter the Cabinet.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

FLORENCE, April 20.

Her Majesty the Queen starts on Sunday night *en route* for Berlin.

THE NIZAM AND SIR ASMAN JAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, April 21.

A meeting of the Council of State was recently held at his Highness' palace, when, amongst other matters, the rules defining the powers of the Minister were submitted. These rules had been prepared by the Nizam, and had been approved of by the Government of India when Sir Salar Jung was Minister.

His Highness in Council stated that these rules need not be discussed now, as they had been prepared before the present Minister was in office. Circumstances had altered since they were deemed necessary, and with Sir Asman Jah as Minister they were not required.

This mark of confidence in the Minister shown by his Highness in such a public manner has been received with great satisfaction by the public here.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 22.

It is probable that no *Birthday Gazette* will be published this year o[illegible]tless to the Jubilee distribution of honours.

A PRINCELY DONATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards the Dufferin memorials.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Filgate, Accountant-General, P. W. D., [pro]ceeds home in May, and retires at the expiration [of] furlough, being eventually succeeded by [illegible] Begbie, R. E.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.

[In] contradiction of a statement going the round [of the] press, the *Pioneer* states that Lord Dufferin will not le[ave] India till December, and that he may even v[isit Ka]shmir in autumn.

[THE] THIBETAN AFFAIR.

ENCOUNTER WITH THE THIBETANS

The Thibetans showed fight for the first time since they were driven out of the stockade at Jeyluk. On Thursday last Colonel Graham made a reconnaissance in force to Kupup, and coming on an outpost of the enemy there exchanged shots. The Thibetans shortly afterwards retreated, and Colonel Graham, after carefully examining the whole valley, withdrew to the Camp at Gnatong, now strongly entrenched. There were no casualties on our side.

THE GAEKWAR AT OOTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 21.

Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao is at Ooty on a visit to the Gaekwar.

The Maharajah of Mysore and the Dewan are also at Ooty. They visited the Governor on Thursday.

BRITISH REGIMENTS FOR INDIA.

It is believed in military circles here that the South Wales Borderers and the second battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers will return to India next trooping season, the former going to Secunderabad and the latter to Wellington and the Western Coast garrison.

MADRAS TROOPS IN UPPER BURMA.

Eight Madras regiments are still employed in Upper Burma. It is believed that only one, or at the most two, will be relieved this season.

AN AUSPICIOUS EVENT IN PALITANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GARIADHAR, April 21.

The elder Rani of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana gave birth to a son this morning. Miss L. J. Wycoff, M.D., was in attendance. Orders for the release of some prisoners have been given to celebrate the event.

THE BOATING FATALITY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 22.

At 7 p. m., on Friday, while Mr. Falkiner, R. A., and Dr. Prendergast were boating on the Moola Moota river, a sudden gust of wind took the sail aback and capsized the boat, precipitating the occupants into the water. They clutched one another, and sank. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Falkiner came to the surface and stru[...]ck for shore, when he seemed to be pulled down by the leg, and sank again for the last time. The accident was witnessed by a little boy who was watching a mango tope. He says that another boat with four persons was near, but that it rowed away.

150 fishermen were engaged with the police in dragging the river, but without avail. This morning, after several shots had been fired from a 24-pounder, the bodies were found six feet from shore.

An inquest was held on the spot by the Mamlatdar, and a verdict of accidental death recorded.

The funeral took place this evening, the whole brigade attending, and General Solly-Flood being present. Colonel Dundas represented the Duke of Connaught. The Duchess sent a wreath for Mr. Falkiner's coffin. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Horne for Mr. Falkiner and by Father Bridges for Dr. Prendergast.

Both were very popular.

WRECK OF A SHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The American sailing ship Continental, from New York, was wrecked off the Palmyras on Tuesday last; no lives were lost. The crew are being brought up to Calcutta to-day in the steamer Bassein.

THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST AT BHOSAWUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, April 22.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastoor Hooshungjee arrived here yesterday, and was received with great enthusiasm by the whole of the Parsee community. Grand dinners were given in his honour to-day and yesterday. The *tana* ceremony or laying of the foundation-stone of a Tower of Silence here was performed with great *eclat* in the presence of a large audience, and the Dastoor was presented with a valuable shawl and address. The Rev. Doctor delivered an impressive lecture.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

A congratulatory address was presented to-day to Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil by the Zoroastrian community of Ahmedabad at their meeting presided by Khan Bahadur Cowasjee Muncherjee Karunjavalla.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, April 20.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday afternoon.

PENANG, April 20.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. s. s. Poseidon, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, April 22.

The mail-steamer Mirzapore, from Calcutta, arrived here this day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera ... 4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. do.	72⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account (New)	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
Bar Silver	42⅜

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	60,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	77,000	"
" " " Surats	11,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	873,000	"
" " Surats	74,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	23,000	"

Sir Lepel Griffin will stay a week in Egypt on his way home.

A thunderstorm, accompanied by a gale of exceptional violence, broke over Mandalay last Tuesday. The iron sheeting from the roofs of houses was blown about, while the famous spire above the Throne Room in the Palace was shaken like a reed and now remains bent.

The *Deccan Times* is "very much astonished to hear that a telegram has been received at Hyderabad to the effect that only 3,000 out of the 12,500 shares in the Mining Company purchased by his Highness's Government are registered in the company's books in London. What, it asks, has become of the remaining 9,500?"

The Nizam's Government is considering the advisability of raising a sum of money to pay off those creditors of the State whose claims are admitted, and on most of which it is now paying 9 per cent. For this purpose his Highness's Government has it in contemplation to issue a 75 lakh loan at 5 or 6 per cent., and to issue promissory notes something similar to the guaranteed loan notes of the Government of India. The loan will probably be for ten years, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty whatever in procuring the money in Hyderabad and Bombay.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is to unveil the portrait of Mr. R. Turnbull, the late Secretary of the Calcutta Municipality, in the Town Hall, to-day. The portrait has been painted by Mr. Archer, and is described as a capital likeness.

A memorial has been submitted to the Agent of the East Indian Railway praying that a carriage may be reserved on all long distance trains and a compartment on local trains for native females.

A meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University has been held to decide, among other things, the important question as to the language in which the terminology of education should be conveyed in the Punjab. The Educational Department generally are, it is believed, in favour of the adoption of English for the purpose.

THE NEW NAVAL COMMANDER.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired from her Majesty's sloop Reindeer at 8 a. m., on Saturday morning, in honour of the occasion of his Excellency, the Naval Commander-in-Chief elect, the Honourable Sir E. R. Fremantle, C. B., C.M.G., taking over the command of the Eastern fleet. The salute was acknowledged by an equal number of guns by the Flagship, which hoisted the flag of the new Commander-in-Chief. Later in the day a third salute of thirteen guns was fired by the land battery.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 6, 1888.

The recess has been most welcome. It has not lasted long. For that very reason much has been made of it. Once more we have proved that politics are not the be-all and end-all of existence even in a Parliamentary country. The time has been—indeed, it was only six weeks ago—when this letter was all politics; from beginning to end it dealt with individuals and events from the point of view of legislation. To-day politics will take a second place. First to be noted is the work done by our citizen army. Everyone remembers the day when the Easter Monday review of the volunteers was considered a *raison d'etre* for the first Bank holiday of the year. All the world and his relatives "assisted" at a spectacle which was a spectacle and nothing more. Such a gain as there was from the performance consisted in the pleasurable "outing" enjoyed by men in uniform and men and women out of uniform. Now that has been entirely altered. Volunteering has lost its merely popular element without losing its hold upon the manhood of the country. The consequence is, that the volunteer force is becoming daily more and more efficient, until its complement of 230,000 men makes it an important feature in our scheme of national defence. Easter manœuvring is a very different thing now to what it was eighteen years ago, when the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army acted as aide to Lord Wemyss (he was Lord Elcho then) on the Brighton Downs. The changes have been all on the right side and in the right direction. The concensus of opinion regarding the marching, the discipline, and the soldierly conduct of the volunteers during the past ten days has been all that the most devoted friend of the force could desire. Worse weather than was encountered could hardly be imagined. Snow, sleety rain, cold winds, roads many inches deep in slush, quarters rough and not always ready—the volunteers had a taste of campaigning at its worst, without the sustaining excitement of real war time, when men's blood is stirred and they are impelled to do their best and to care little for inconveniences. It is good for all interested—for the nation and for the men—that so untoward an experience has come in their way; henceforward the volunteers can declare they are no fair weather troops, but are ready and capable, fit to go anywhere and to do anything. We have no imperial soldier to issue an order to the national troops, even though it be only on a matter of drill, such as that recently issued by Frederick III; but we have had one recompense in the eminently satisfactory reports, which the military correspondents of the daily newspapers have given us respecting a force which, in its varied characteristics, has no equal or parallel in any country in the world.

I have said volunteering is losing all its merely ornamental features. That feature which has persisted, while others of a like kind were withering, is now doomed. Unintentionally, the Duke of Cambridge is doing what Von Moltke might designedly have done if he had such a body of troops to deal with. Wimbledon with its picnics and prize shootings is at its last gasp. There will be no encampment on the bright and breezy common, most loveable and health-giving of heath land near London, after this year. Long range rifles depreciate his Royal Highness's property; building lots hang in the market. *Paterfamilias* may have too many daughters, but he does not want them taken off his hands by stray shots while they are playing lawn-tennis on the home grass-plot. Therefore, the camp at Wimbledon, when struck at midsummer next, will be struck once for all. Londoners will lose a much-loved sight. Visitors from all parts of the world, arriving here when the season is at its height, will not be able to follow Royalty to the pleasant hills of Surrey. This may be excruciating, but we shall survive it all. Wimbledon has had its day, a[nd] has done its work. It has popularised marksmanship. Everything that Major Flood Page claims for it in his long and almost pathetic communication yesterday may be conceded. All the same, it was high time the picnicing miscalled soldiering was stopped. What individual officers and men will lose in pleasure the force as large will gain in efficiency. There need be no fear that with the application of the closure to the Wimbledon Camp, shooting for efficiency will cease. The President of the National Rifle Association, Lord Wantage, is not a bit too sanguine when he ventures to look forward to the Association starting afresh on a broader basis, and with the prospect of a more extended sphere of usefulness. This is what will really come of the present trouble. Larger space and ampler verge will be obtained. Pot-hunting will become less lucrative; better average shooting will be the consequence. I venture to predict, so great are the possibilities involved in the impending change, that where one man in a company now proves really efficient becomes a picked shot worth his weight in leaden bullets on a battle-field, a dozen will henceforward be found. This, I may as well admit, is not the prevailing view, but the men who take the most gloomy view of the future are those who have created Wimbledon Camp, who are mightily proud of all they have done, and with good reason. No one would wish to deprive them of one iota of the pride they cherish. But the work they are capable of doing has been done; a new departure is needed, and with the need the men are to be found who will do all that is required. Volunteering was never so popular as it is at this moment; it is going to be more popular yet.

If the supporters of the Government are a trifle less jubilant than they were at the beginning of the exceedingly brief holidays which came to an end yesterday, the cause is in no small degree attributable to Mr. Caine. That *enfant terrible* of the Liberal Unionist party has never been distinguished for *savoir faire*, but it is doubtful if he ever showed the want of that quality so conspicuously as he did in his speech at Barrow on Tuesday night. "The Liberal party," said this ingenuous member of Parliament, "is split in two by Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme. The Unionists are to support the Irish policy of the Government and keep them in office; and the Conservatives are to bring in measures for the settlement of such questions as Local Government on a broad and radical basis." The immediate result of this deliciously naive announcement has been to stir up the latent opposition of the Conservative Press in the Metropolis to Mr. Ritchie's Bill, and to accentuate the coolness of the country gentlemen towards the measure. "Coolness" hardly quite represents the attitude of the squirearchy in face of the doom with which they are threatened. The speeches made at the courts of Quarter Sessions are in another way quite as unfortunate for the Government as the indiscreet admissions of the candid Mr. Caine. Those who anticipated that the magistrates, in return for the readjustment of the fiscal burdens resting upon the agricultural community, would cheerfully welcome their own annihilation, are proved to have been mistaken. While hardly a single county chairman has expressed approval of the proposed changes, several have denounced it in vigorous terms, and the rest have either spoken against it in milder language or abstained from giving a decided opinion. One of the best known chairmen in the South-West of England, who not very long ago accepted a baronetcy from the Marquis of Salisbury, exhibited positive alarm as to the consequences of the measure, and as he is also a Conservative member of Parliament, the public may possibly hear more from him on the subject. I refer to Sir John E. Dorington, who sits for the Tewkesbury division of Gloucestershire, and who is, perhaps, a more typical representative of the landed gentry than Sir R. Paget, who hastened immediately after Mr. Ritchie's speech to promise the Government his support in passing the measure. It may be said in defence of the authors of the Bill that no Quarter Sessions has passed a hostile resolution. That may be true, but, on the other hand, not one of those influential and representative bodies has adopted a resolution favourable to the Government. All that has been done is to appoint committees either to draw up a report on the Bill or to watch its progress. This, of course, is only preliminary work, and until we know what further action the county J. P.'s decide to take, it would be rash to say that the Bill is certain to become law this Session. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the only Cabinet Minister who opened his lips during the recess, in his speech at Bristol, did his best to reassure his rural friends, but whether he succeeded in convincing them that their influence would remain undiminished is extremely doubtful. It is possible, in spite of the dread felt by the *Standard* of the "little shopkeepers," that the electors may at the start show a preference for country gentlemen, but will that partiality continue? If Sir Michael Hicks-Beach thinks it will, he is in a minority. The gentry of England occupy—and for the most part deservedly occupy—a unique position, but with the changes that are in operation how long will they enjoy their present prestige? There is another scarcely less important fact which ought not to be overlooked. The bulk of the squires shrink from the turmoil of a Parliamentary contest, and they are not very likely to take kindly to a system that will probably repeat on a very extended scale the objectionable features connected with the struggle for a seat in the House of Commons without any of its compensations. To politicians of the school of Mr. Morley (who has been making a rather advanced and somewhat angry speech at Newcastle) and of Mr. Caine, the Local Government Bill is, of course, satisfactory, because they think it will crush the Squire and the Parson; conscientious Conservatives may be excused if they decline to regard with the same equanimity the downfall of those two pillars of the State. If the Ministry are really in earnest (and most people now think they are) Lord Salisbury will have to mind his P.'s and Q.'s when he speaks at Carnarvon next week. Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, the well-known proprietor and editor of *Vanity Fair*, has the honour of contributing the only article on Mr. Ritchie's Bill that appears in this month's magazine. Though a Conservative of the Conservatives, he goes for the Government with characteristic ferocity and takes no pains to spare their feelings. But Mr. Bowles has persuaded himself that the measure introduced by Mr. Ritchie is aimed at the destruction of self-government, and naturally he writes strongly. Not content with his indictment against the Government in the pages of the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Bowles attacks the Bill, or allows it to be attacked, in his paper, for increasing instead of decreasing decentralization. A friend of Sir Charles Dilke tells me that the former President of the Local Government Board is giving a great deal of attention to the subject, and that as he finds the papers do not report his speeches now, he will probably deliver his soul in one of the periodicals next month. In the meanwhile, in collaboration with Mr. Cobb, a London solicitor who sits in Parliament for a Midland county constituency, he has published a pamphlet which some of this morning's journals notice. Sir Charles Dilke has not only become a model vestryman in his own district of Chelsea, but he loses no opportunity of bringing his name before the public generally. Whether he will attain the object at which he is evidently aiming is doubtful; on the other hand, it is undesirable that the feeling against him is less intense than it was some months ago. Possibly it might be revived if he came forward as a candidate for Parliament, but public men, political opponents as well as political friends, are beginning to quote him in their speeches.

Although there continues to be a good deal of grumbling about some of the new taxes invented by Mr. Goschen, the opposition to the Budget as a whole is not remarkable. Business men, who are flattered by thinking that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is one of themselves, do not say much; but while the more reputable of them approve of the tax on public companies, the rest of Mr. Goschen's proposals, so far as they affect the commercial and financial world, are not popular in the City. Those who will have to pay the wheel tax say that the amount which it will realize has been grossly underestimated. One firm, whose contribution will be £200 a year, declare that instead of bringing in a few hundred thousand pounds, as Mr. Goschen predicted, it will produce nearer three millions. A very good suggestion has been made by Lord Charles Beresford, namely, that owners of private yachts should be made to pay something into the Exchequer for the luxury which they enjoy, or which it is to be hoped that they enjoy. Perhaps Lord Charles would say that Mr. Goschen does not know a yacht from a barge, but if he made inquiries he would find that the number of yachts owned by private persons in this country is much larger than is generally supposed. No one who was present at the Naval Review at Spithead last summer can fail to realize what a handsome addition would be made to the public revenue if Lord Charles Beresford's suggestion were acted upon.

People at a distance might have supposed, from the fact that so staunch a Home Ruler as Earl Granville had cheerfully agreed to preside at a complimentary dinner to Mr. Chamberlain, that the feeling between the two sections of the Liberal party was less bitter than it was a few months ago. Such an assumption, however, would be ill-founded. If anything, the breach is widening, and the action of the Liberal Unionists yesterday at the instance of Mr. Chamberlain in separating themselves from the local caucus will not improve matters. People are asking how long it will be before the same thing occurs at the National Liberal Club. In a semi-official manner the club is a great Gladstonian centre: many of the more important meetings of the various Liberal organizations are held in its Conference Room, and although the same accommodation would doubtless be afforded to the Unionists if they asked for it, the fact remains that no Unionist meetings are ever held in the Palace on the embankment. I believe, however, that scarcely a single Unionist has resigned his membership, which must be a disappointment to those who started the rival Unionist Clubs about which we hear very little now, and which, I fear, must be leading a rather precarious existence. I am told that the National Liberal Club has recently opened its doors to a considerable number of the Irish members, and its Catholicity may be judged when I mention that in the same room may sometimes be seen Mr. T. M. Healy and Mr. T. W. Russell. By the way, I rather exaggerated last week the effect of the latter gentleman's quarrel with the Government. It is clear that his speeches in Parliament must not be interpreted as the same speeches delivered by any other man would be. He works himself up into a passion in the House and uses language about the Government which calls for a protest from Mr. Balfour as being unnecessarily strong and offensive. Immediately after the hon. member goes down into the country and tells Conservative meetings that there never was such an excellent administration as the present one. As a London paper remarked the other day, it is no wonder that Mr. Russell is treated with such contemptuous indifference by those whom he one day lectures and the next day worships. However, if his constituency does not object, and he seems for the moment to have made his peace with those who objected to the line he took on the arrears question, nobody else has a right to complain.

A slight flutter has been caused—appropriately enough at this ecclesiastical season respecting Rome. "An Irish Protestant," writing from the Reform Club, in type reserved by the *Times* for Baron Bramwell, Professor Tyndall, and Cabinet and ex-Cabinet Ministers, has been strongly urging the old arguments in favour of establishing diplomatic relations with the Pope. Lord Granville and Mr. A. H. Guinness (of the Protestant Alliance), both great men in their way, have entered into the discussion, and the leading journal itself has blessed the proposal. It is, of course, entirely in the interests of Ireland, as those interests are conserved by our present democratic Government, that an envoy at the Papal Court is required. Neither in England, nor in India, nor again in our Colonies, does occasion arise when the secular arm requires, or thinks it requires, the aid of the spiritual arm to enforce its decrees to procure good Government. Ireland alone is the occasion of so much intriguing at the Vatican. All, however, is in vain. Although wisely and well much of the old Protestant rancour against Catholicism has passed away, there is still very strong objections in this country to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Pope. Much of this feeling is extra-theological. It arises from the good feeling existing between England and Italy and the desire not to flout King Humbert in his own capital by sending an envoy to one who treats his suzerain—I will not, though I might, say his Sovereign—with such scant respect as the Pope treats the King. Our latest information is to the effect that the Pope has distinctly declined to take sides in the Irish quarrel, and there is nothing, therefore, to be gained by prolonging the negotiations.

Manchester, on Wednesday and yesterday, deserved well of every one in India. A great bi-metallic conference was held in Cottonopolis. The rehabilitation of the rupee and the saving of the sovereign were, under various titles, the subjects of discussion by men who generally know what they are talking about. Suffice it to say, the names of those present represent some of the most capable of our merchants and the most practical and clear-headed of our men of science. Mr. Barbour, your Finance Minister, was, of course, present. He evidently thinks he has found the philosopher's stone. "Barbour and Bi-metallism" will, he evidently considers, be the cry which will revive decaying industries and bring cheer to the hearts of all Anglo-Indians. Unless Mr. Barbour is very hopeful that his enquiries and his projects will bear fruition in some great scheme for India, it is incomprehensible that he should stay here and allow a Budget to be produced in his absence. Those who live longest will, of course, see most, but I do not think we shall, any of us, need to live much longer to see Mr. Barbour at least make the attempt to bring the rupee back to its normal value of two shillings in English sterling. Indeed, it might, in view of this possibility, well become an axiom in mercantile affairs. Make short contracts until we see what Mr. Barbour has got for us. Mr. S. Smith, M. P., read a paper on "The Beneficial Effects on Trade and Industry on the Remonetisation of Silver," Professor Nicholson on "The Joint Standard consistent with sound Political Economy," Mr. Stephen Williamson, M.P., on the hindrance to trade between gold and silver-using countries caused by the existing monetary laws, and Mr. Fielden on the question as affecting the working classes. Mr. Henry Chaplin is also among the silver prophets. He thinks the establishment of a uniform value between gold and silver will raise prices of produce and settle the Irish agrarian question to the satisfaction of the landlords. Nothing that has been discussed in England for a long time is of more vital interest to India than the conference in Manchester. I send you full reports of the proceedings: the kernel within the fibrous husks of many newspaper columns is well worth extracting for the comfort of a distressed generation. Perhaps, what should give most occasion for hope to those of your readers who think in that way lies safety, is the fact that more than a lakh of rupees has already been guaranteed and three lakhs are to be raised for carrying on the work of the League during the next five years. Very practical, indeed, are Englishmen in the ways of agitation. Whether it be religion, philanthropy, politics, currency, or what not, they know money is required if work is to be done, and they find the money. Consequently, in a very large percentage of instances they succeed. The *Times*, this morning, thinks what the bi-metallists want will be attained by increased gold production. If this is the case, India's only hope lies in her becoming a gold currency country.

We are looking for light from the East. The particular ray of light wanted just now is one which will shine upon "the English statesman," the member of the Cabinet, who is declared to have inspired the Nizam's offer of sixty lakhs of rupees for frontier defence. So great has been the effect of his Highness's offer in the further offers which have gone from every Native State, except some of those under Sir Lepel Griffin's charge, that even a Cabinet Minister might be proud of having set so fine a ball rolling, that is, always supposing it was honourably done, open and above board. But, what puzzles us here is to put our finger upon the right man. We cannot reconcile the lack of interest hitherto shown by every member of the Cabinet in aught that concerns India—always excepting Lord Salisbury—with the statement I have repeated. The Prime Minister, of course, had nothing to do with such a matter. Nobody supposes for a moment he had. If, however, the "spontaneity" were in London and not in Hyderabad, and the first idea came from the region of Westminster rather than from Chudderghaut, which I take leave to doubt, it is not in the front rank of Ministers, but in the second, that the "coadjutor" is to be found. Thus located guessing is easy. I refer to this subject with regret. But it is useless to affect reserve when the *St. James's Gazette* discourses as follows:—"The generosity of the Nizam's offer of pecuniary help," says Mr. Greenwood, "is only equalled by the mystery in which it is involved. It may be remembered that when the news of the offer was divulged to the *Times* from Hyderabad, it was stated that it was possible that not even the Resident there was yet aware of it. It would seem, then, that, previous to the offer being announced in London, neither the Minister of the Hyderabad Sate nor the Resident at the Nizam's Court had been consulted in the matter. These high officials are, of course, of all others, the two persons whom the Nizam would (in the ordinary course of things) have desired to consult with before his intention to [illegible] Government a large sum of money for frontier defence was made known. It is not a matter of much moment, as far as the Nizam's good feeling is concerned, with whom the idea of the offer originated. The Nizam doubtless meant what he said in his letter to the Viceroy when he tendered the Paramount Power a sum of sixty lakhs. In the same spirit of loyalty, his Highness's Minister was prepared to assist his chief to the fullest extent of his own private means in case the State Treasury should be found unequal to so large a call upon it. But what we want to know is, who were the persons behind the Nizam who were so desirous that the offer should be promptly accepted, even before the Viceroy had replied to the Nizam's letter? And who made the offer (it was clearly not the Nizam) of a cheque on London of twenty lakhs on 'the Nizam's reserve fund of over a million sterling'?—which fund does not exist. It is satisfactory to know that so far the Nizam's offer has not been accepted. The Government of India can have had no difficulty in ascertaining the precise circumstances under which it was made." However, a good deal will yet be heard upon this matter. One of our Society papers, a journal which has the advantage of counting upon its staff a talented Northern India ex-journalist, gives in its issue of this week a circumstantial statement involving Colonel Marshall, Abdul Huk, and an "English statesman," which, it is said, will form the subject of inter pellation in Parliament. It is true nothing is therein said which has not been the subject of conversation for months past among Anglo-Indians, but most—I, for one,—have preferred to treat it as idle and malicious gossip. Reuter, probably, will have forestalled much of what I have written before this reaches you, but he will not give you the genesis of the curious enquiries which are made.

The Lahore paper, referring to the Bishop of Bombay's recent remonstrances against "Tommy Dodd," says:—"We have no hesitation in saying that we feel sure that the Bishop is right. He is contending under difficulties for a real principle; and, though the comicality of the situation is all on the side of his opponents, the justice and truth of it lies with him. The State makes public gambling of all kinds a penal offence; yet the Church winks at it for charity, for an alter screen, or a memorial. What logic can there seem in our behaviour to the natives among whom we live, if we punish them for gambling and then gamble ourselves? To say that the end sanctifies the means is a vicious form of argument that leads, if logically extended, to all the crimes of the old-world Jesuits—and a great deal further. To say that the matter is too trivial is dishonest, when we punish natives who gamble for pice. In protesting against 'Tommy Dodd' the Bishop of Bombay has done courageously and well; and we hope that his action will throw a damper on the practice elsewhere than in Bombay."

A great gale occurred at Mandalay on Wednesday, causing much damage to property, and resulting in the death of four persons. A Government flat was lost, and the Aphyauk was driven ashore. Signor Beato's studio was demolished. The gale lasted some two hours. The thunder was very heavy, and the rain fell in torrents. The barometer fell half an inch and the thermometer 22 degrees in the space of half an hour. Business was partially suspended. The river is obstructed with numbers of logs from broken up rafts. Telegraphic communication is interrupted, and the telephone service in Mandalay itself is somewhat disorganized.

The slow progress made in the formation of the Reserve in the Native Army has attracted the attention of the Government of India, under whose orders we may shortly expect to see more active measures introduced for increasing the number of Reservists. The recent passing of the Reserve Act has of course placed matters on a sounder footing. A correspondent suggests that if the Government were to cancel the order under which men are not allowed to join the Reserve, unless their battalion is within 5 per cent. of its established strength, one of the principal causes of the slow progress made would be removed. It must not, however, be overlooked that the formation of a Reserve depends entirely on the supply of raw material to take the place of the trained men withdrawn from the ranks.

THE PARSEE SUCCESSION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A movement has been set on foot by Mr. S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E., and Mr. F. R. Viccaji, barrister-at-law, to have certain alterations made in the wording of the 5th Section of the Parsee Succession Act. (Act No. XXI of 1865.) A draft of a petition in connection with the matter, proposed to be sent to his Excellency the Viceroy in the name of the whole Parsee community, with extracts from the Indian Law Report bearing on that question, has been circulated in the form of a pamphlet, by the Secretary to the Parsee Panchayet, among the members of the Parsee community, for their information and consideration. A general meeting of the Parsees is shortly to be convened to lay the draft petition before them for their formal approval and sanction.

The movement owes its origin to a late decision in the High Court, given some time ago by Mr. Justice Jardine in the case of Jehangirjee Dhunjibhai Surti *vs.* Pirozbai. The facts of the case, which may be fresh in the minds of many of your readers, as the case was reported at the time in the dailies at some length, are shortly these:—"D., a Parsee, died intestate on the 19th September 1885, leaving a widow (the defendant), and two daughters and the heirs of a predeceased daughter J., him surviving. J. had been the wife of the plaintiff, and had died thirty-four years before the date of this suit, leaving as her heirs her husband (the plaintiff) and one daughter, who was still living. After J's death the plaintiff married again, and his second wife was living at the date of the suit. Letters of administration to D.'s estate were granted to his widow, the defendant. The plaintiff claimed a share in D.'s estate, contending that he was the widower of G., one of the daughters of intestate, and entitled as such under section 5 of the Parsee Intestate Succession Act XXI of 1865. Held that he was the widower of J. within the meaning of the section, and as such was entitled to a share in D.'s estate." The 5th section, on which his Lordship based his judgment, is as follows:—"If any child of a Parsee intestate shall have died in his or her lifetime, the widow or widower and issue of such child shall take the share which such child would have taken if living at the intestate's death in such manner as if such deceased child had died immediately after the intestate's death," the word widower being interpreted by the learned judge as meaning "a widower relatively to the deceased wife only and without consideration of the fact or possibility of the widower remarrying." Mr. Bengalee, who was one of the honorary secretaries to the Parsee Law Association, and who took a very prominent part in the framing of this "Social Code of the Parsees," rightly contends that the said section as interpreted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine does not represent the views and intentions of "the framers of the Act." In the draft code submitted by the Parsee Law Association to, and approved in the main by the Government of India, this particular section (which is the 6th section in the draft code) has the word widow or widower qualified by the words 'if not remarried at the time of or before the death of the intestate." Though omitted in the 5th section, these words are retained in the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th articles in the 2nd schedule to the Act. It is further stated that some of the leading members of the community noted the omission in question, but they took no action in the matter on the understanding, or rather on the misunderstanding, that the words were mere surplusage and unnecessary, as the word widower as defined in Webster's Dictionary means "a man who has lost his wife by death and has not taken another." There is no doubt that the word widower or widow, as used in the 5th section, is ambiguous, and that there is a certain want of harmony between the provisions of the 5th, 6th, and 7th sections of the said Act, as pointed out by the late Honourable Mr. Justice Green in the case of Muncherji Cowasji Dawer *vs.* Mithibai. The interests of the community, therefore, require that such ambiguities and defects be forthwith removed, and so far the contentions of Messrs. Bengalee and Viccaji are perfectly sound and justifiable, and they deserve the thanks of the whole Parsee community for the promptness and disinterestedness with which they have worked in the matter. To the former gentleman the Parsees are especially indebted for various valuable services rendered to the community from time to time. But I am afraid they are not quite correct when they say, or rather would have the petitioner say, "that such construction of the Act (*i. e.* the decision of the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine) is at complete variance with the sentiments, usages and customs of the Parsees. Among Parsees no objection whatever is entertained to any re-marriage, but it is entirely repugnant to their ideas that a widower or widow, who has re-married should, in such case, thereafter, derive any benefit from his or her former matrimonial relations;" and also "that in respect of the foregoing matter, they represent not only their own but the feelings of the whole Parsee community."

Nor do I think that the line on which it is proposed to have the section (5th) amended, *viz.*, by excluding from a share in the property of an intestate the widower or widow of a predeceased child if remarried at the time of or before the death of intestate, is in keeping with the advanced views of the Parsee community of 1888. I think great importance should not be attached to the argument that the sense of this section or that in a code of any community is to be changed solely on the ground that it does not correctly represent the views of the framers of the Act without regard being had to the moral and intellectual progress that may have been made by such a community. If the change had been desired within a short time, say from three to five years, of the passing of the Act, the demand would have been perfectly reasonable and just. But nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since the Parsee Succession Act was passed, and during that period they have advanced all round, morally, intellectually, and socially. It is, therefore, evident that the social code of the Parsees of the present day need not be in conformity with what the Parsees of a quarter of a century back wished or intended it to be. Again, I fail to see how it can be consistently held that if "among Parsees no objection whatever is entertained to any remarriage," it is regarded at the same time as "entirely repugnant to their ideas that a widower or widow who has remarried should in such case thereafter derive any benefit from his or her former matrimonial relations." Because if the widow or widower of a predeceased child is regarded as a relation, and as such entitled to a share in the property of the intestate; and if no objection whatever is entertained to any remarriage, it is very strange that the mere fact of an act of such an unobjectionable character on his or her part should be made a pretext for dissolving the relationship with the family of the intestate. I do not know what particular "sentiments, usages, and customs of the Parsees" are alluded to with which the construction put by the learned judges on the 5th section, is at complete variance." On the contrary, there is a custom among them, especially connected with religious ceremonies, which, if anything, favours such a construction. The custom I allude to is as follows:—If of a couple A and B., both married for the first time, A. dies, then B.'s name is always associated with A. in all the religious ceremonies, "irrespective of the fact or possibility of B.'s remarrying." If after the death of A., B. remarries to C., though C.'s name may or may not be associated with B.'s name, still B's name is never dissociated from A's. Again, if C. be a widower or widow of some other person D., his or her name is not associated with B, but with D. Again, on the day of the remarriage of B. with C. some religious ceremony is performed for A., the deceased husband or wife of B. This sentiment, usage, custom, or whatever one may be pleased to call it, goes to show that the idea of relationship of surviving member of a married couple with the deceased partner is so strong that even if one of them remarries more than once still he or she is regarded as indissolubly related to the other; and under no circumstance can the relationship between these two parties be dissolved. So consistently has this custom been followed that even if A is only betrothed to B and dies before the marriage ceremony is performed, his or her name is always coupled with the name of B. in all the religious ceremonies. I do not mean to say that this conclusively proves that the view taken by the learned judge is in strict conformity with customs, usages and sentiments of the Parsees, but that, if anything, it certainly does countenance that construction. Apart from all these considerations, I am of opinion that the contemplated step is a distinctly retrograde one, and entirely unsuited to the advanced views of the Parsees. If the excision of the words "if not remarried," &c., were due to an oversight on the part of the Government of India of 1865, it was a happy coincidence, and in the right direction; but if it was a deliberate omission, for such it appears to me, then it was worthy of an enlightened and liberal-minded Government, like the British Raj. If the widower or widow were totally excluded from all participation in the property of an intestate, then the social code of the Parsees would have been, though less liberal, still consistent and harmonious. But after having declared to the world that there is no objection among Parsees to any remarriage, it is illogical and inconsistent to make the act of remarriage a pretext for disowning a person as the relation of the intestate.

I do not of course lose sight of the fact that whichever way the section is amended,—whether in conformity with the decision of the High Court or according to the wishes of the Parsees of a quarter of a century ago—its operation either

for good or for bad will be very limited. But if the Parsees at all take any action in the matter it must be in the spirit of the age, and in the right direction. I therefore appeal to Messrs. Bengalee and Viccaji, for both of whom I have the greatest respect, to reconsider this matter over again, and to take measures to have this and other sections amended not according to the wishes of the Parsee Law Association, but in conformity with the decision of the High Court. I have no doubt that the question will be discussed in all its bearings and in a dispassionate manner in the meeting to be shortly convened; but in order to prepare the minds of the Parsees to understand the question beforehand, I have thought it advisable to open this matter in the columns of your widely circulated journal, and hope that this letter will be a prelude to a further discussion on the matter.—Yours, &c.

April 21. N. N. KATRAK, L.M. & S.

RAO SAHEB V. N. MANDLIK TESTIMONIAL.

A MEETING of the committee of the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik Testimonial, called by Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, honorary secretary, was held on Saturday afternoon, at Madhav Baug, for the purpose of considering a letter from the Registrar of the University of Bombay in connection with the form the testimonial is to take. There were present :—Messrs. Vurjeevundas Madhavdas, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Ellappa Ballaram, Dalpatram Pranjeevam, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. Damodhur Thakersey Mooljee, N. R. Ranina, Virchund Deepchund, and Dhuramsey Morarjee Goculdas. On the motion of Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhavdas was called to the chair. The honorary secretary, Mr. Hurkissondas, read the letter from the University Registrar, stating that the offer of the sum of Rs. 6,050 for the foundation of a Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik Sanscrit Scholarship had been considered by the Syndicate; and in conveying their thanks to the committee, saying that they would be happy to recommend the offer for acceptance by the Senate. In the meantime, the Syndicate wished to hear the views of the committee as regards the qualifications for the scholarship. It was resolved that a reply be sent to the Registrar according to the draft laid before the committee. The reply states that, on further considering the matter, the committee had come to the conclusion that the form of the endowment should be changed from a scholarship into a gold medal called the "V. N. Mandlik Gold Medal," to be awarded annually for the best essay by a graduate of the University of not more than ten years' standing on some subject connected with Sanscrit Literature, under such rules and regulations as may be determined upon by the Senate. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* learns on good authority that the rumour regarding the Bangalore Division being reduced to a district or brigade is premature. It was so recommended by the Finance Commission, but the military authorities opposed such an arrangement and recommend that the area of the command be extended so as to include the Nilghiris, the South-West Coast and Trichinopoly. But so far nothing definite has been decided upon.

COLONEL H. J. THORNTON, Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, and his Adjutant, will be retained for the present at Mandalay, pending final settlement; the former being retained as a Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, and not as a Colonel on the Staff.

CAPTAIN M. E. O. WELCH, officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate, Rangoon, will carry on the duties of Deputy Judge-Advocate for Upper and Lower Burma, at Rangoon, until relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Chaplin. It is believed that there will only be one officer of the Judge-Advocate's-General's Department for the whole of Burma, as the duties connected with the whole province are not of such a nature as to require the services of two officers for their disposal. It is probable that the officer will be stationed at Mandalay.

DURING the absence, on privilege leave, of the Principal Medical Officer, Upper Burma Force, the senior Medical Officer in the Upper Provinces will take over the administrative charge of the Burma Division.

LIEUTENANT [illegible] 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was wounded by a gun-shot in the left knee in action with dacoits at Mount Shweboo, on the 12th January 1886, and who received a compensation gratuity of three months' pay of rank for the wound, has been awarded a further compensation of nine months' pay of rank owing to the severity of the wound and the present impaired condition of the joint.

PRIVILEGE leave for sixty days has been granted to Surgeon I. M. Irwin, Medical Staff, Allahabad.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—" The departure of Colonel Sartorius, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, on two years' leave, is a matter for regret. It means practically retirement from the Service, for the Colonel will by that time be in receipt of his off-reckonings. He has now been thirty years in the service, and has been through six campaigns, yet has been unfortunate enough never to hold a higher appointment than Second-in-Command. He was deprived of four years of qualifying service for full Colonel, and nearly three hundred officers were thus passed over his head, though the legality of this, according o leave rules under which the gallant Colonel served, was doubtful. He has been refused six months' leave, and in the ordinary course of things, during the coming hot weather, would have been expected to drill a single squadron by the side of other squadrons commanded by subalterns of five or six years' service. He has, however, taken furlough, and we cannot blame him; but it seems scarcely good for the Service that men like Colonel Sartorius should be thus driven from it. Of course, if there is war, his old reputation may lead the authorities to ask again for his services; this consideration does not make his present case any the less hard."

LIEUTENANT GOODAIR, Squadron Officer, on probation, 9th Bengal Lancers, has been permitted to resign that appointment and to revert to the 5th Lancers.

IT is reported that the Germans are dissatisfied with the converted Manser rifle, and that a new type of repeater has been finally selected for manufacture. Orders have been issued for the construction of a new machinery for the manufacture of the new arm.

ONE native officer, 40 recruits, 32 soldiers, and 2 bhisties, of the 1st Belooch Regiment, having been reported ready to join their regimental head-quarters in Burma, proceed to Bombay by the mail steamer, leaving Karachi to-day *en route* to Calcutta, for embarkation in the I. M. Steamer Tenasserim, on the 30th instant.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND MRS. Lyall were present at Lahore, on 19th April, at the distribution of prizes to the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, Mrs. Lyall giving away the awards. In a few well-chosen words Mr. Lyall congratulated the Corps on their efficiency and good shooting. He referred to the formation of a Volunteer Reserve, about which he had been in correspondence with Colonel Rivett-Carnac, and said that as soon as Colonel Carnac could come to Lahore some practical scheme should be reported upon. His Honour also alluded to the proposal to admit the children of Volunteers to the military asylums at Sanawar and Murree, and said, there was a difficulty so far as Murree was concerned, owing to the want of room, but he had lately asked the Government of India to allow the children of Volunteers to be admitted to the surplus accommodation at Sanawar.

THE efforts of the Amir of Kabul to win over the tribal chiefs on our north-west frontier are known to have failed in the majority of cases, but in two instances at least they have been successful. The Khan of Asmar, whose quarrel with Omra, Khan of Jundol has been so frequently mentioned, was, it is said, the first to visit the Jellalabad Camp, his object being to induce Abdur Rahman to help him against his enemy. The Amir gave gave him two or three thousand rupees in return for his oath of allegiance, and promised him assistance. Upon this the Khan of Asmar induced Mahomed Sharif Khan of Dir, who is also the enemy of Omra Khan, to follow his own example and journey to Jellalabad. His reception by the Amir was most cordial: he was granted several interviews, and was eventually sent away with a *khillat* of Rs. 5,000 in hard cash and presents to all his followers. Omra Khan was naturally disturbed by news of these proceedings, and promptly blocked the road through Bajaur by which Sharif Khan meant to return. As the Amir had decided to abandon his proposed expendition into Bajaur, the Dir Chief could not count upon the Kabuli soldiers assisting him; so he changed his plans and took the Khyber route home. He reached Peshawar on the 12th instant, and will now attempt to pass through Swat to the petty State which he governs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Preston, 1,401 tons, Captain F Brown, from Suez, arrived in port on Saturday, in ballast.

THE s. s. Recta, 1,912 tons, Captain A. S. Grate, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

THE s s Hindoo, Captain C Edwards, arrived in port yesterday, with a cargo of cotton seed and 400 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Angerton, 1,823 tons, Captain H. Morris, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, as passengers.

THE s s Picton, 1,561 tons, Captain P. Brown, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last from Aden, in ballast, and Mrs Bernhard and son as passengers.

THE s s Katie, 2,116 tons, Captain W P Lund, from Batoum (March 27) arrived in port on Saturday afternoon last, laden with 87,785 cases petroleum for the Bombay Company, Ld.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain G. Tognasso, sailed on Saturday last for Singapore and Hongkong, laden with a general cargo and two second-class and eight deck passengers.

THE British ship Daniel J. Tenney, 1,033 tons, Captain G. S. Wilson, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from New York (December 31), laden with a cargo of 60,500 cases of kerosine oil for Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE B I steamer Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain G F Whithers, from Calcutta via coast ports, arrived in port yesterday, laden with a general cargo and Colonel J H and Mrs and Miss Prendergast and Mr Paterson, and thirty-seven deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Imperator, 2,441 tons, Captain C. Bechtinger, arrived in Bombay on the 20th instant from Trieste and Venice, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Mackay, Rev T. S. Woodside, Dr. and Mrs. Gillespie, and four children, and 21 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per s.s. Khiva which left on Friday last :—For Colombo—Lieut. Carpendale and Mr. Crawley-Boevey. For Shanghai—Mr. J. Mitchell. For Yokohama—Surg. H. Massani. For Hongkong—Mr. Halliday. For Melbourne—Mrs. Wood and child and Major H. M. Wood. For Sydney—Mr. W. Forrest Hill, Captain E. G. Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. Uphill.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Busheer, Captain J. Skinner, sailed on Saturday last for Marmagoa and the Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Ratnagiri—Mr. T. M. Filgate, Mr. V. B. Baped and two friends, and a Parsi gentleman. and 100 deck for several ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain T. C. Gillett, sailed the same evening, for Negapatam, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Kilwa, Captain J. A. Magenis, will sail to-day for Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Karachi—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Curjel, Captain A. C. Yate, and Mr. M. Valatdra. For Bushire—Mr. P. J. Melville. For Bussorah—Mr. Salah Zengi and Mr. Mahomed bin Wady. For Bahrein—Mr. Mahomed bin Khalifa, one boy and one infant. For various ports.—62 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ Hispania ..	2213	W. Main.........	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cy. of Dublin	2150	R. MacNeil	D	C. Forbes & Co.
„ Dora.........	1538	Mills.............	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Apollo.......	2060	J. Douglas.......	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lepanto	1500	W. S. Morgan..	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Besagno	1499	A. Dagnino	H	J. F. Bozzoni.
„ Dago..........	1239	E. E. Corner ...	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ Waverly	2022	Calvert	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Horn Head..	1558	M. R. Thompson	K	J. M. Heyn.
„ Aston Hall..	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Draco	1118	W. B. Marshall	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Recta	1912	Grate	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Aspatria	1920	G. Veale.........	Q	C. Edulgee

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ Lancaster ..	1117	J. T. Leggett ...	..	F. Muir & Co.
„ Foyle	1584	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomanjee
„ Glenmorven	1826	Wright	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Angerton ..	1823	Morris	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Etna	1478	Pope	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ P. Henderick	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
„ Inchulwa ..	1453	G. Hough	..	Pursotum & Co.
„ Akaba	2472	J. C. Main	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Boskina Bay	1500	W. Legg	..	B. Craig & Co.
„ Chandiboye	1413	G. H. Elridge ...	..	Captain.
„ Boileau	1231	R. Crosby	..	Pursotum & Co.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger ..	Trieste, April 1.
21	Katie (s).............	Lund........	Batoum, March 27.
	Preston (s)	Brown	Suez, April 8.
	Picton (s)	Brown	Aden, April 14.
	Morrow	O'Brien	Liverpool, 30.
22	Umballa (s)	Withers	Calcutta, Dec. 31.
	Hindoo (s)...........	Edwards.....	Cutch Mandvie.
	Daniel Fenny	Wilson.......	New York, Dec. 31.
	Paulay................	Brumann	Mauritius, March 21
	Peshawar (s)	Moule	London.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Bangalore (s)	Fairweather	Aden and Jedda.
	Dunbar (s)............	Weighell	Genoa, &c.
	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa, &c.
	Nurbudda (s)	Gillet	Negapatam.
	Bisagno (s)	Tognasso	China.
22	Angerton (s).........	Morris	Antwerp.
	Recta (s)..............	Grate	Dunkirk.

The steamer Damascus entered for loading on Saturday last for London.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

April 17.—Ship Loch Carron.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 13.

Hayne, Major, Bengal, Connaught Rangers, on leave.
Moore, Major, Madras, R A, on leave, from Bangalore.

APRIL 20.

Craster, Lieut, Bengal, RE, on duty, from Mooltan.
Hume, Lieut, Bombay, Gloster Regt, transferred from Ahmedabad.
Aberigh-Mackay, Major, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

Humes, Lieut, Bombay, Gloster Regt, on transfer, to Deolali.
Marks, Surgeon, Bombay, Medical Staff, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1888.

1. THE inspection of Arms by the Civil Chief Master Armourer having been fixed for the 27th inst., all rifles must be returned to Head-quarters before that date.

2. The following Extract from General Orders is published for information.

Bombay Castle, 13th April, 1888.

No. 200. Bo Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made :—To be Lieutenant: William Tyley Tucker, Gent.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

3. Carbines in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By order,
(Signed) G. de SAONE, Lieutenant & Acting Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BENGAL.

THE KYD STREET ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest in the case of the Kyd Street accident commenced at Calcutta, on 19th April. Shower, a mistry and stonemason, said he was working in the house on the day it fell with some other men. An arch on the ground floor was being repaired when the accident occurred. The arch was supported by props. He noticed a crack near the corner of the arch and saw mortar falling, and he gave the alarm and ran outside. The work was being done under the superintendence of the lady, Mrs. Sassoon, who paid the workmen their wages daily. There was no European gentleman superintending. The inquest was then adjourned for further evidence.

MADRAS.

LORD CONNEMARA'S STAFF.—We have received the following letter from a correspondent signing himself "Discontent," which expresses an opinion that is widely held in Madras military circles;—"Now, that Major Stewart Mackenzie has to give up his appointment owing to bad health, would it not be a graceful act on the part of the Governor to appoint an officer of the Madras Army to his staff, if only as an A.-D.-C.; or if all loaves and fishes must go past one selection of the people Lord Connemara came to govern, might he not appoint an extra A.-D.-C. from that body? It seems invidious that the Madras Army should be so entirely unrepresented as is now the case." The military portion of his Excellency's Staff is formed of a Major, of the 9th Lancers, as Military Secretary, a Captain, 16th Lancers, as Aide-de-Camp, a Captain, 7th Hussars, as second Aide-de-Camp, and a Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff, as Medical Officer. The military portion of the Staff of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, is formed of a Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, as Military Secretary; a Lieutenant, Bombay Cavalry, and a Captain East Yorkshire Regiment, as Aides-de-Camp; a Lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade as extra Aide-de-Camp; and a Surgeon Major, Medical Staff, as Medical Officer.—*Mail.*

A LINE FROM LEH.—The following extract from a letter received from Mr. Andrew Dalgleish, the well-known Central Asian trader, has been communicated to us :—" True, as you say, it takes a long time for letters to pass between Leh and India, but then you must remember, we are in the land of Buddha, in the heart of the Himalayas, and far away from steamboats and railways, and all the busy thoughts that agitate the hearts of mankind. The Lamas' long horn and clarionet alone 'wake the early morn' here. To-day is the Tibetan New Year's day '*Lo Soma*,' and the Lamas with their horns and drums and clarionets have been ushering in the new year. Weird is their procession, all in masquerade-dress, as it descends slowly from the Goupa, and led on by the instrumental bands, and surrounded by clouds of incense from the waving centres of the Lamas, it defiles on to the level ground. Following close comes with slow, stately, firmly planted strides, the destroyer, Death, with a naked sword raised aloft in his right hand, and a human scalp in his left; around his monster head a chaplet of grinning skulls, and on his breast a bleeding heart. Four attendants with instruments of death and torture, hideously disguised, march behind him. Then, after a little space, comes the Preserver, the most beautiful woman of the neighbourhood, for once thoroughly purified, and adorned with a flower in her right hand, and a mirror in her left, attended by the prettiest girls of the place in gala costume as maids of honor. The proceedings are most earnestly watched by the crowd in the most respectful silence."—*Id.*

ACCIDENT TO THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE.—An accident, which might have been attended with serious results, had the conveyance contained occupants, occurred on Wednesday evening to the carriage of Bishop Gill. The vehicle was despatched to fetch one of the nurses from Saint Bartholomew's Hospital to the Bishop's residence; but the horse behaving in a refractory manner on reaching the hospital, the nurse providentially elected to walk. While taking the carriage home the horse again became restive, and getting beyond the coachman's control, threw the latter from his seat, and smashed the carriage, the *debris* of which he dragged some distance, until he became entangled in the harness, and was thrown opposite Aboosait's shop. The animal was cut off the wrecked carriage and harness, and proved to be severely hurt his hind legs, in particular, bleeding profusely.—*Observer.*

THE MINNOW IN OOTACAMUND.—We alluded to the minnow, the other day, when writing about fish in Ootacamund. The minnow is our original fish, and there was a time when none other was procurable, not that the supply of fish is very abundant at the present moment. These minnows were caught by Pariah boys, and taken to two or three of the old residents, by whom they were monopolised—in fact bespoken—so scarce were fish, and so delicious was the minnow considered. The fish era in Ootacamund commenced when Mr. McIvor brought out his carp and tench, and committed them to the waters of the lake. The tench, however, never made any great show—but the carp were more sociable, and graced many a table, although not for long. Of late they have been as rare as the tench were at the onset; probably frightened out of the lake when the reclamation scheme for the Hobart Park was in progress. Natives used to bring up fish from the Bowany, "fit for immediate use." The venture seems to have been discontinued, and we do not suppose there will ever be any extensive relief from the everlasting beaf, fowl and mutton.—*Id.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THIEVES AT BENARES.—A gang of thieves has lately been going about Benares, and two of their number have been seized: one on the premises of Messrs. Smyth and Co., and the other in the compound of one of the ex-Ranis of Coorg. Fever is at present very prevalent in the station and surrounding villages.

(N.-W. PROVS. AND OUDH ORDERS.)

(*N.-W. Provs. and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr G A Tweedy, Jr Magis, Bijnor, to officiate as Magis and Collr of Banda, until further orders.

Mr E T Lloyd, Asst Magis, Shahjahanpur, to officiate as Magis and Collr of Shahjahanpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J. S Porter, or until further orders.

Mr R Scott, Offg Sess Judge, Bijnor-Budaun Div, and Additl Civ Judge, Moradabad, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Moradabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr S Howell, or until further orders.

Surg W H Cadge, Supdt. Central Prison, Farukabad, to the Civ Medl charge of that dist in addition to his other duties, from the afternoon of the 31st Mar 1888, until further orders.

Mr J R Holt, Offg Jt Magis, 2nd Grade, Etah, to officiate as an officer of the 4th Grade, Eductl Dept and to act as Pro, of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. W N Boutflower, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr M S Howell, CIE, Dist and Sess Judge, Moradabad, privilege leave for 2 months, from 7th May 1888, or subsequent date.

Mr J S Porter, Magis and Collr, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for 2 months and 24 days, from 15th May 1888, or subsequent date.

Mr J B Thomson, Registrar, High Court of Judicature, N-W P, fur lough for 6 months, from 4th May 1888, or sub sequent date.

TRANSFERS.

Surg G M Nixon, Civ Surg, 2nd Class, from Farukhabad to Bulandshahr.

Surg T H Sweeney, Civ Surg, 2nd Class, Etawah, to Gorakhpur.

Surg J Blood, MB, Civ Surg, 2nd Class, from Gorakhpur to Naini Tal.

Surg-Maj E Mulvany, Civ Surg, 2nd Class, from Sitapur to Saharanpur.

Surg-Maj M D Moriarty, M B, Civ Surg, 2nd Class, Shajahanpur to Aligarh.

Surg-Maj J Ellis, Civ Surg, 2nd Class, from Aligarh to Shahjahanpur.

Surg D M Jack, Civ Surg, 2nd Class, from Kheri to Sitapur.

Mr H D Griffin, Asst Magis, from Meerut to Muttra.

A PRIVATE expedition, under the leadership of a well-known Norwegian athlete—Mr. Nansen—will this spring make an attempt to cross the vast snow-fields of Greenland on snow-shoes. A wealthy Danish merchant has supplied the money for this unique enterprise, and Mr. Nansen has received numerous applications for permission to join him. Many persons in the Scandinavian countries are condemning the undertaking as foolhardy, but the leader and his party, who are picked athletes, believe that they will succeed in getting across Greenland, whilst the idea of possibly reaching the North Pole has even been entertained by them.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 23.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 25.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Akbar Manufacturing Co.
Ratepayers' Election.
Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 26.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 27.—Departure of Sir Lepel Griffin.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
„ 28.—Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Gymnastic Institution.
Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 30.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Co.
May 1.—May Day.
„ 2.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 3.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 4.—Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
„ 7.—Bank Holiday (Scotland).
High Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Departure of Parsee Cricketers.
„ 9.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 11.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 12.—Month of Ramadan commences.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
„ 20.—Pentecost.
„ 20.—Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
„ 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
„ 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

THE RAMPUR INSTALLATION.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN reached Rampur at 6 p.m. on April 17, having driven from Moradabad.

The installation of his Highness the Nawab took place on the following morning in the Dewan-i-Am; in the presence of a large assembly of English officers and Raises; the members of the Nawab's family being also present. His Honour fastened on the Nawab the sirpech, a pearl necklace and a sword of honour, and the *khillut* was presented; the Nawab in return presenting the customary *nuzzur* of one thousand gold mohurs.

Sir Auckland Colvin then read the address in the vernacular to the effect that he regretted the ill-health which had compelled the Nawab to call in a Council to assist him in the administration of his State; but that he considered that his Highness had, under the circumstances, acted most wisely in deciding to have a Council. The president and members of the Council were all men with whom his Honour was personally acquainted, and in whom he had every confidence; and he trusted that under the new arrangements adopted the happiness of his Highness' subjects and the well-being of his State would be ensured. His Honour looked to a feeling of mutual confidence and unanimity between his Highness and his Council to make these advantages lasting; and he congratulated the Nawab on the reconciliation which had recently taken place between him and certain members of his family.

His Highness replied in a speech which was read by General Azimudin Khan, the President of the Council. *Attar* and *pan* were then distributed and the Durbar was closed.

This evening his Highness the Nawab entertains his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Agent and his other guests at dinner; after which the city will be illuminated. Sir Auckland Colvin leaves Rampur early on the morning of the 20th for Bareilly, where he will halt till the evening of the 21st when he proceeds to Naina Tal.

THE DACCA TORNADO.

MR. ALEXANDER PEDLER, Meteorological Officer in Bengal, in his report of the weather for the week ending the 13th instant, says :—

[illegible] confined to the south of the Province, had advanced between the 6th and the 7th in a northerly direction, and had on the morning of the 7th penetrated as far as Central Bengal, as represented by Berhampore, and into the southern part of North Bengal, as represented by Rampore Beauleah, Bogra Maldah and Rungpore; but it had failed to reach as far as Dinagepore. The moisture laden current was, however, driven back during the period 10 a.m. of the 7th to the 8th, and by 10 a.m. of the 8th the dry westerly wind had almost completely re-established its former position. These fluctuations in the area occupied by these more or less opposite winds are unusually large and well-marked, and such cannot happen unless the atmosphere is in a somewhat disturbed condition. The result of such a conflict of more or less opposing winds varying so largely as to humidity, &c., is usually to produce the local storms known as nor' westers; and as a matter of fact, during the first few days of the week, local storms were reported from several stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Noakholly, Mymensingh, and Tipperah districts of East Bengal.

In addition, however, to the usual local storms or nor' westers which thus occurred, the disturbed conditions in the Dacca district were accompanied by the formation of a small but very violent tornado or whirlwind, which passed through the town of Dacca and the neighbouring district on the evening of the 7th, and which caused much destruction of life and property throughout its course. It is very rarely that Bengal is visited by storms of this type, and on account of the suddenness of their appearance, their short duration, the small path over which they act with destructive violence, and the difficulty in obtaining reliable and accurate accounts of the phenomena preceding and attending them, no attempt has hitherto been made to work out scientifically the subject of Indian tornadoes. Two or three only have, in fact, been described. On the other hand, tornadoes of the most violent character are rather frequent in parts of the United States, and the scientific work which has there been done history shows that the atmospheric conditions which appear invariably to precede the formation of a tornado are violent contrasts of temperature and humidity immediately to the north and south of the path to be traversed by the storm. From the above description of the weather in parts of East and North Bengal at the beginning of the week, it will be seen that the conditions were precisely those which are invariably found to precede tornadoes in the United States. In addition, however, to those antecedent conditions, there must be some particular cause or set of causes which must determine the formation of a tornado, but of which nothing is at present known, for similar, though perhaps not such violent contrasts of temperature and humidity in different air currents in Bengal frequently happen at this season of the year; yet in most cases they are only followed by the formation of dust-storms and nor' westers, but which are sometimes very fierce, and it is only from the presence of some unknown exceptional conditions that perhaps once in five or ten years excessively fierce whirlwinds, tornadoes, or even water-spouts are formed, instead of the usual class of Indian hot-weather storms. Much doubt exists as to where the enormous energy displayed in tornadoes is derived from; but it is possible, as in the case of cyclones, the energy is derived from the condensation of acqueous vapour into rain, for in most tornadoes torrential rain follows after the passage of the storm.

Detailed and accurate accounts of the Dacca tornado have not yet been received, but the meteorological observer at the station estimates its width to have been only 200 yards; it pursued apparently a zigzag course for a considerable distance both over Dacca, and parts of the surrounding country, but its commencement and ending have not been accurately ascertained. The general track of the storm was probably from S.-W. to N.-E., and it passed through the compound of the meteorological observatory. The observatory and its instruments were not damaged, and at this period the violence of the storm did not reach down to the ground, but the tops only of five large trees in the compound were cut off at about 30 feet from the ground. The time of commencement of the storm at the observatory is given by the observer to be 7-30 p.m. (Madras or local time), and its duration to have been three minutes only. The force of the wind was excessive. Further details will be given when the full history of the storm is subsequently discussed.

A TELEGRAM from the Resident in Kashmir, dated Srinagar, the 16th instant, reports the occurrence of thirty cases of cholera—eighteen in Srinagar and the rest in different parts of the valley. The disease is said to be assuming a severer type, as seven cases and three deaths were reported within twenty-four hours previous to the despatch of the message.

THE MARRIAGE R[illegible]ITE OF THE MUSHERA[illegible]S.

IN the current number of th[illegible]e *Calcutta Review* Mr. John C. Nesfield describes [illegible] the betrothal and marriage rites of the Musher[illegible]s of Central and Upper India. He says :—

Great importance is attached [illegible] (as we have said) to the betrothal contract by all Mush[illegible]eras amongst whom the custom exists. The father of [illegible] the girl looks out for some boy or youth, to whom hi[illegible]s daughter can be promised in marriage, when she is [illegible] of the age of eight or upwards. Having made his selec[illegible]tion, or ascertained what boy the daughter herself mi[illegible]ght prefer, he goes to the hut or cave in which th[illegible]e father of the boy resides and spends a day or tw[illegible]o there as a guest. When both the fathers have con[illegible]sented to the union, a few mutual friends or acquainta[illegible]nces are summoned to act as witnesses. A Pathari or [illegible] tribal priest is then sent for, and a small vessel is [illegible]placed before him. Each parent, that is, the father [illegible] of the boy and the father of the girl, then takes a grai[illegible]n of rice; and each, repeating the name of his own c[illegible]hild, throws it into the water. If the two grains fal[illegible]l to the bottom of the vessel at the same spot, the [illegible] omen is considered auspicious and the union is dec[illegible]ided on. If they fall at some distance apart, the [illegible] project is given up; and the father of the girl m[illegible]ust go to some other household where, if he finds a [illegible] suitable mate for his daughter he must repeat the sam[illegible]e process for trusting the desirability or otherwise of [illegible] the union. Cases of doubt as to whether the grai[illegible]ns have fallen near enough to each other or not[illegible], are decided by the Pathari. When the bethrothal [illegible] has been agreed to each parent produces a cup of [illegible] rice—been previously procured for the purpose; and [illegible] each changes his own for that of the other. Both [illegible] cups are then placed before the Pathari; who at th[illegible]is point repeats a form of words, enquiring whether i[illegible]t is intended by both sides that the projected union [illegible] shall take place or not. When both sides have answe[illegible]red aloud in the affirmative in the presence of the [illegible]witnesses, and each has declared that in the event [illegible] of his breaking the contract, when the girl is gro[illegible]wn up and is ripe for marriage, she will be held guil[illegible]ty by his tribesmen and will expect the penalty of b[illegible]anishment, the Pathari first tastes the liquor himself [illegible]and then distributes it among all the men and wome[illegible] present. After the rice has once been distributed and [illegible] drunk, the contract is sealed and both sides are bou[illegible]nd to keep it on penalty of excommunication, unless [illegible]ome really valid reason, such as leprosy can be heres[illegible]fter shown. It is only by the consent of a tribal co[illegible]uncil, presided over by the Pathari; that such a co[illegible]ntract can be dissolved. If the parent on either side [illegible] avoids the fulfilment of the contract without such c[illegible]onsent, he is driven out of the society of his tribe, a[illegible]nd can only be re-admitted after a space of 12 years. This simple ceremony, it will be observed of ve[illegible]ry different nature from that in force amongst the Hin[illegible]dus. There is no buying or selling, no bargaining ab[illegible]out the price to be paid for the boy, or that to be given by the other side; no exchange of gifts. It is sealed simply by the exchange and distribution of rice-beer, and by a declaration made on both sides in the presence of witnesses.

There are two facts which serve to explain the binding character of this betrothal rite. Firstly, in the Cheru or Chandel legend (described in the first section of this essay, the reader will remember that the distribution and exchange of wine cups was the ceremony, by means of which the disguised Ahir pedlar, who afterwards opened the gates of Pipri to Lorih, was admitted into membership with the Cheru tribe. Secondly; it is an article of faith among the Kol tribes generally, that the two first parents of the human race did not become acquainted with the art of multiplying their kind until they had derived their inspiration from drinking of illi or rice-beer. The exchange of cups, then, between the two parents might be attended not merely to seal the future union of the youth and maid but to foreshadow a fertile and presperous marriage.

The ceremony of marriage follows that of betrothal at intervals which vary according to the age of the girl; for no girl is married before she is grown up, that is, before she is of the age of 12 or 13 at the earliest. The marriage ceremony is usually performed in the months of Magh and Phagun (January and February) in the cold season, or the months of Baisakh, Jeth, and Asach (April, May, and June) in the hot season. It rests with the youth to make the first proposal to the girl as the day to be selected for the performance of the ceremony. In choosing this day no account whatever is taken of the difference between lucky and unlucky stars, as is the invariable custom amongst the Hindus, that is amongst all those tribes and castes of the Indian continent who are living under Brahmanical influence, and can pay a fee to the Jyotishi or astrologer.

The mode in which the youth gives notice to the girl of his desire to have the marriage celebrated is by sending her some sweetmeats and a piece of cloth. This is not so much a wedding present, as an invitation to her to come to him. If the girl keeps the present, it is understood by him that she accepts the invitation and is ready to start. But if she returns the present, he understands that the marriage must be postponed, no words or message pass between them. All is conveyed by symbol, and by symbol only. Similarly in China, the wedding day is notified symbolically by means of certain gifts which the youth sends to his affianced bride. He sends her a goose and gander, some wine and fruits and a marriage robe. If she keeps the goose, but sends back the gander (the latter bird bring emblematic of herself as the mate of the goose), this signifies to him that she is coming, and that immediate preparations must be made for receiving her; whereas if she retains the gander, this indicates that she intends to withhold her company from him for the present. But without going so far away as China, we may note that, if allowance is made for the change of place between bride and bridegroom, there is a parallel in the Hindu marriage customs, which is known as *Aipanwari*. This is the ceremony by which the youth, while he is on march towards the maid, and has nearly reached her dwelling, sends to her, through the family barber, a cup of crushed rice mixed with turmeric to indicate that he is on the way and to be expected.

The marriage ceremony practised by Hill Musheras bears no resemblance whatever to that practised by Hindus. The bridegroom does not go to the bride's house, but the bride goes to his. She is not carried off in a dooli, screaming and wailing, by her quasi-captors; but walks on foot, smiling and laughing to the home of her betrothed. The ceremony which ties the marriage knot does not consist in the bridegroom leading her seven times round the pole, or in rubbing a streak of red lead in the parting of her hair. All such forms are entirely foreign to the Mushera ceremony whenever this is performed in its genuine character, as it still is among those who have kept to their native hills and forests.

The ceremony is on this wise. The girl sets out to the house of the affianced bridegroom accompanied by her parents; or by any other male or female relatives who may be invited to go with her. Previous to their arrival at the bridegoom's hut, a fowl's egg is placed at the entrance. The youth to whom she is to be married then comes out to receive her. The girl is presented to him by her mother. Taking her by the hand firmly in his own he leads her up to the mouth of the hut, and breaks the egg with his foot. On his completing this act (which he can only perform while he is holding her hand, so that it may be considered a joint action), the company present raise a simultaneous shout of *ku*, which means "hurrah." By holding her hand firmly in his own, he signifies that he has accepted her. By breaking the fowl's egg with his foot, while he is in the act of holding her hand, he signifies that he has renounced all desire for any other woman; and she by allowing him to hold her hand while he performs this act signifies to him and to the company that she on her part has renounced desire for any other man; for the fowl, it will be remembered, is an animal which Mahomedans do not rear, and which they avoid almost as scrupulously as the horse. The girl is then made to enter the hut, the youth directing her to the door. On entering the hut she takes hold of the feet of the youth's mother and touches them with her forehead signifying by this that she intends to do honor to her son, as his wedded wife. The mother-in-law then gives her her blessings in the following words, some of which are of Hindi, and others of the Mushera language :—

Bhu magnu maharin kito sohagin ramali kanto rasa kiv.

"Remaining in the blissful state of marriage do thou give delight to thy husband." The youth then leaves the hut, the bride remaining with her newly made mother-in-law. This closes the first part of the ceremony.

The next part begins with the cooking of a kind of rice (which in the Mushera language called *kutki*) into a paste of gruel thin enough to be drunk. This decoction is poured into cups made of the leaf of the Mahul tree, one cup being provided for each adult present, including the bride and bridegroom. Here it should be understood that rice is the sacred grain among several of the Kol tribes, a sanctity which it shares with barely in Hindu or Brahmanical marriages. When the rice paste or gruel is ready and each Mahul cup has been filled, the company are made to sit round a ring, and the bride is brought out of the hut, and made to take her seat in the middle with the bridegroom. The bridegroom then kisses her on the mouth, in token that he is to be her husband; and she in her turn kisses his feet and strokes his back up and down with her hand, in token that she is to be his and will tend him as a dutiful wife. This ceremony is called *mukhra chumba* (kissing the mouth), or *munh dekhna* (seeing the face), or *kar pherna* (moving the hand up and down). When the pair have given this public token that each has accepted and appropriated the other, the cups are distributed, one to each person; and every person present, including the bride and bridegroom, swallows the content of his own cup. Immediately after this the following couplet is repeated in unison by all the company, excepting only the bride and bridegroom themselves, to whom the words are addressed :—

Kutki ki pich banai mahul ka dauna
Bodi boda byah bhyau lena na dena.

"The rice-paste has been prepared in the Mahul cup; the maid and the youth are married, no giving or taking." Then there is a general shout of *ku* or "hurrah," which means that the ceremony is completed. "Now, see how easily a boy and girl can be married," said a high caste Hindu to me with mixed feelings of surprise and envy when he heard the account of this simple ceremony, contrasting as it does so forcibly with the complicated, costly, priest-ridden, and star-obstructed formalities of the Hindu marriage rite. In the last few words of the formula quoted "no giving or taking," there is evidently an allusion to the bargaining practised by Hindus or others, from which Musheras have kept themselves clear.

OTTO OF ROSES.

A CORRESPONDENT at Ghazipore writes :—The manufacturing season for the rose-water and *attar* (otto of roses), &c., is almost over. The season begins by the middle of February and ends in April. During this period the roses begin to flower. The fields in which they grow look very pretty and neat, and the cultivation is carried on with more care, labour, and expense than that of ordinary corn-fields. It is at the same time much more paying than grain cultivation. The area under rose cultivation is, I think, above 2,000 acres in this district. And for its rose essence and rose-water Ghazipur is much noted. The roses are not those which are ordinarily grown in the gardens of gentlemen in this country. These trees are smaller in size, and the flowers look pallid. The trees flowered less this season than last year, and the flowers were sold very high, say Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 for one lakh of rose flowers. The process of distilling rose-water is almost the same as that of country liquors. Eighth distillation is the highest distillation which the process undergoes with flowers from 50,000 to 100,000. But the traders or manufacturers label their goods and sell the rose-water of the eighth distillation, or of inferior distillations, as twelfth or sixteenth distillation. This is, I think, entirely humbugging the public. The best Ghazipur rose-water sells per bottle from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8, and the inferior qualities from As. 8 to Re. 1; second quality from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 a bottle.

Otto de rose, or rose *attar*, or other kinds of *attar*, as of *khush*, *hena*, earth (*matti*), &c., are prepared from the flowers or things which they designate in almost the same way as the rose-water is distilled, with this difference only, namely, that the *attar* has for its base sandal or grass oil, over which the distillation drops through the copper tube from one vessel to another. The pure rose essence (without sandal or grass of), which the people call *khara*, sells here for Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per tola. The ordinary rose *attar* can be had at from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 a tola: the better class from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20. *Khus attar* and *mehédi* flower *attar* are the delicacies of the hot season much used among the higher ranks of the native community. In no part of India are rose-water and *attar* prepared so good as they are in Ghazipur. It is only in Kanouj, in Upper India, where only rose-water is manufactured, but it is not so good as that of Ghazipur. But, of course, in Basora the rose-water and rose *attar* are made, but they are in no way superior to the Ghazipur rose-water and *attar* which are so numerous in kinds and qualities. Messrs. Gulab and Sons are the principal dealers in the above perfumery. In 1883-84 at the Calcutta Exhibition, and in 1885-86 in the London Exhibition, this firm was awarded with medals and certificates of honour for its rose-water and *Otto de rose* pure (*khara*); and Mr. Rose and Mr. Irvine, the then Collectors, sent the above as exhibits through the local Municipality which had paid for them. The trade in rose-water and *attar* is carried out all the year round. Large quantities of rose-water and *attar* are annually transported to Bengal and Bombay, from where they are exported to Europe, America, and other parts of the world. The profit in rose-water and *attar* is over cent per cent. It is extremely difficult to make any distinction between the two different kinds of rose-water or *attar*. The correct way of testing the quality of rose-water is by dipping a piece of rag into it, and then drying it in the heat; then according to the duration of scent on the rag the valuation is fixed. This is also the process for testing different classes and qualities of *attar*.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 23.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

151-87—Khunerao M.—Ganga Vishnu Shrikissendas vs. Meeshwur Bapuji Heghiste—Macfarlane, E. and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

295-29,774 of 87—[illegible] D—Curramchund Premchund vs [illegible] Mody & Co—Pestonji, and R—(C C Suit).—Part heard.

205-87—Chalk, W [illegible]—Mangaldas Tapidas vs Khoja Goolamhoosen Vazir—Wadia and G—Part heard.

463-85—Little, S. F and N.—L. A. Wallace and others vs. Ieghbai—Hore, C. and B. Part-heard.

451-87—Janardhen G—Vinayek Jankidas vs Anandrao Babaji and others—Mirza, H K, J C Cama[illegible] In person.

397-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Khimji Dayal and others vs A Tousaint and another—Little, [illegible] F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

515-87—Mirza, H. K.—J. C. Lisbon vs. Dhun[illegible] Cowasji Oomregur—Little, S. F. and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For dismissal under Rule 64.

96-88—Jefferson B. and D.—Shaik All[illegible] Mahomed Alfred vs. Moobouruck [illegible]yed Mohs and another.

Undefended New Long Causes.

81-88—Pestonji and R.—Ranivahooji vs. Noorbhoy Esmaelji and another.

84-88—Tyabji and D.—Lalji Doongersey and others vs. Dinbai and others.

86-88—Janardhen G—Khunderao Janardhen vs. Narayen Purshotum and another.

91-88—Hore, C. and B.—J. G. Smith and others vs. Pranjewan Koober and another.

Long Causes.

8-88—A. F. Turner—Harry Dwarkaji Thakoor vs. J. M. de Monte and others.—H. Bicknell—Part heard.

57-88—Payne, G. and S.—Hussambhoy Visram vs. Ebrahimbhoy Karmalibhoy.—Mansuklal and D. (S. C.)

200-87—Tyabji and D.—Cunilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerji and another.—Ardesir, H. and D.

63-88—Little S. F. and N.—Cassum Soomar vs. Ebrahim. Soomar and others.—Macfarlane, E. and H.

17-88—Mansuklal and D.—Ruttonsey Lalji and another vs. Parshotum Govindji—Hore, C. and B.

522-87—Ardesir H. and D.—Punalal Punamchund Jeweller vs. Marcks and Co. Ld.—Hore, C and B.

WHATEVER may be the internal condition of Nepal the authorities are evidently resolved to maintain the old relations with the over-lords in their neighbourhood. The Nepalese Mission, comprising some forty-five persons, arrived recently at the Court of Pekin, bearing the usual gifts.

THE Conservator of Forests in the Panjab has found great difficulty in preventing the people from lopping trees in a destructive manner. Natives of the lower orders have an unaccountable propensity to hack and pare: tailors cut and cut at their cloth till they have not enough left for the garment they are making; *malees* hack at the finest shrub in the garden till there is little more than a stump left; farriers cut away a horse's hoofs till they are the size of a donkey's; even our intelligent and docile *khansamas* cannot be induced to bring the toast till they have pared it all round. All these processes are detrimental, and the Panjab trees simply perish from the mutilation to which they are subjected by the gardeners and their hatchets. One Deputy Commissioner procured a supply of handsaws, and interdicted the use of any other instrument for trimming the trees. But the *malees* consider a saw a carpenter's tool and either cannot or will not use it.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1861.
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ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., preferring that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road For

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 18th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.
Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Surety ship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSÁBHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....$7,500,000
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
DEALERS in Indian and Fine Art Work, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Precious Stones and Brilliants, Indian Curios, &c., &c. Rich Cashmere Shawls, Persian Carpets, Foolkaries and other Indian stuffs for making purdahs and curtains. Prices below competition. Price lists free.
Address—
HURJIMULL & Co.,
... PART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, EMACIATION, BOILS, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* to our *Medical Readers.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir H. Martin*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —Earl of *Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark
W at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. ...
Half-Yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		In Arrears.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 28	Half-yearly	,, 34
Quarterly	,, 14	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY.....As. 4
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1
Second do.	,, 2
Third do.	,, 2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 2 As.

Nine line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Owner or Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-
Each succeeding line	,, -8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION
TO SUBSCRIBERS

In Bombay.		Up-country	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS and other Remittances should be made pay "to the Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

4170 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

4169 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris

MONTYON-PRIZE

This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

4168 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive

with

Pepsine & Diastase

for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

"This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive Wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions." — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

Paris, Chassaing & Cº, 6, Avenue Victoria. Bombay, Kemp & Cº.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT
The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative. Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anethia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

FOR

CONSTIPATION.

Hæmorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Gastric & Intestinal Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists.

E. GRILLON, 69, Queen Street, Cheapside, LONDON.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

		Rs.
II. qly.,	Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16
,,	Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17
,,	Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18
,,	Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28
,,	Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29
,,	Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30

Guarantee One Year.

		Rs.
I. qly,	Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
,,	Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
,,	Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
,,	Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
,,	Fine silver hunting keyless lever.	38
,,	Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever	40

Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches**, and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

LAMPS * LAMPS * LAMPS

ALL KINDS OF KEROSINE OIL **LAMPS, STORMPROOF.**

SAFETY KEROSINE-OIL 150° *F.T.* (best quality).

ALL KINDS OF KEROSINE OIL **LANTERNS, STORMPROOF.**

KEROSINE-OIL COOKING-STOVES.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, **R. DITMAR,** late THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY, 69, Esplanade Road.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, **R. DITMAR,** late THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY, 60, Esplanade Road.

☞ Since removing into the larger and more commodious Premises, "69, Esplanade Road," all Orders can be executed with greater facility and quicker despatch.

LAMP WAREHOUSE OF R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
Fort, 69, Esplanade Road (late 28, Medows Street).

CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 ,,	22/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH.
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS, &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

JEWELLERY.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the First Class London Manufacture and Quality only. By the careful selection of Novelties, characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend that large share of the public patronage in connection with which they have been favoured during the past half century.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

BELCHER RINGS	from Rs.	25	0 to	50	0	PENCIL CASES	from Rs.	16	0 to 100 0
BOLT RINGS	,,	5	0 to	10	0	PENS	,,	3	8 to 14 0
BRACELETS	,,	40	0 to	500	0	PENandPENCIL CASES	,,	30	0 to 100 0
BROOCH & EARRINGS	,,	36	0 to	300	0	SCARF PINS	,,	5	4 to 60 0
BROOCHES	,,	20	0 to	150	0	SCARF RINGS	,,	20	0 to 40 0
BROOCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS	,,	180	0 to	300	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS.	,,	8	8 to 150 0
BUCKLE RINGS	,,	18	0 to	50	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS and COLLAR STUDS.	,,	18	0 to 30 0
CHAINS	,,	28	0 to	200	0	SIGNET RINGS	,,	28	0 to 60 0
COLLARETTES	,,	120	0 to	280	0	SLEEVE LINKS	,,	20	0 to 50 0
COLLAR STUDS	,,	7	0 to	12	0	SNAKE RINGS	,,	20	0 to 100 0
COMPASSES	,,	25	0 to	38	0	SOLITAIRES	,,	20	0 to 40 0
CROSSES	,,	36	0 to	50	0	STUD EARRINGS	,,	20	0 to 80 0
DIAMOND RINGS	,,	80	0 to	350	0	STUDS and LINKS	,,	40	0 to 60 0
EARSTUDS	,,	20	0 to	200	0	TOOTH PICKS	,,	14	0 to 20 0
KEEPER RINGS	,,	16	0 to	30	0	WEALEMEFNA	,,	30	0 to 40 0
LOCKETS	,,	36	0 to	300	0	WEDDING RINGS	,,	18	0 to 28 0
MIZPAH RINGS	,,	16	0 to	30	0	WHISTLES	,,	36	0 to 50 0
NECKLETS	,,	63	0 to	300	0	WEDDING PRESENTS.	,,	10	0 to 1,000 0
NECKLETS & LOCKETS	,,	110	0 to	600	0				

SILVER JEWELLERY.

ALBERT CHAINS	from Rs.	10	0 to	20	0	LADIES' CHAINS	from Rs.	8	0 to 20 0
BANGLES	,,	3	0 to	12	0	LOCKETS	,,	7	0 to 24 0
BELCHER RINGS	,,	5	0 to	7	0	NECKLETS	,,	16	0 to 65 0
BRACELETS	,,	14	0 to	40	0	NECKLETS & LOCKETS.	,,	24	0 to 90 0
BROOCHES	,,	4	0 to	14	0	PENCIL CASES	,,	4	8 to 12 0
BROOCH and EARRINGS	,,	8	0 to	25	0	PEN and PENCIL CASES.	,,	8	8 to 14 0
BROOCH PENDANTS	,,	11	0 to	16	0	SCARF PINS	,,	1	0 to 10 0
BROOCH PENDANTS & EARRINGS	,,	20	0 to	25	0	SCARF RINGS	,,	6	0 to 8 0
COLLARETTES	,,	36	0 to	54	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS	,,	3	8 to 6 0
EARRINGS	,,	5	0 to	12	0	SLEEVE LINKS	,,	5	8 to 8 0
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES	,,	9	8 to	11	8	SMELLING BOTTLES	,,	20	0 to 100 0
IVORY & SILVER PENCIL CASES	,,	5	0 to	7	8	SOLITAIRES	,,	4	8 to 10 0
						STUDS and LINKS	,,	8	0 to 12 0
						TOOTH PICKS	,,	2	0 to 4 0

SILVER WARE.

BOUQUET HOLDERS	from Rs.	46	0 to	60	0	MATCH BOXES	from Rs.	6	12 to 30 0
CARD CASES	,,	30	9 to	60	0	MUGS	,,	60	0 to 80 0
CHILD'S KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, RING and CORALS and BELLS	,,	140	0			NAPKIN RINGS, each	,,	16	0 to 20 0
						POCKET FRUIT KNIVES	,,	6	0 to 9 0
CHRISTENING MUGS	,,	60	0 to	100	0	SALT CELLARS, 4 and 6 in CASE	,,	90	0 to 180
CIGAR CASES	,,	80	0 to	100	0	SUGAR BASINS	,,	75	0 to 100
CIGARETTE CASES	,,	27	0 to	70	0	TEA SETS	,,	250	0 to 320 0
FORK and SPOON	,,	28	0 to	40	0	TEA SPOONS (6 in case)	,,	45	0 to 60 0
KNIFE, FORK and SPOON	,,	48	0 to	70	0	TOBACCO BOXES	,,	45	0 to 60 0

PRESENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10,000, ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. ✻ Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE PUREST AND BEST PREPARATION FOR THE CURE OF ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS APERIENT FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, LADIES, CLERGYMEN AND FAMILIES, AND FOR HABITUAL USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" HEMP & Co., Bombay.

FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS. MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER. CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE. THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF. THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
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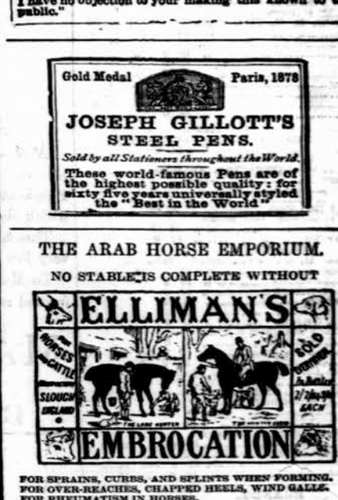

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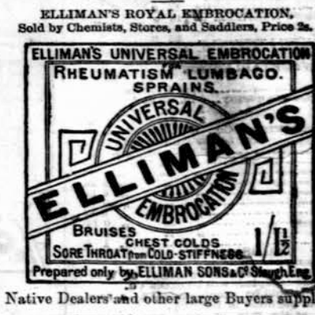

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